RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIV NO 64- BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a hort of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Mar.	RAZMAK o ..	..	10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	..	16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..	..	7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..	..	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR I-HIND ..	..	11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	..	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,100
29 ,,	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..	..	7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
26	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..	..	10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	..	16,500
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,994
31st ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	..	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA * ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
21st ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.
These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA * ..	5,396
17th ,,	HATIMURA * ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd ,,	MERKARA ..	8,785
12th August	MANELA ..	8,313
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8 441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
9th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
16th Mar.	SIRSA ..	Colombo, Madaras & Calcutta
17th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
17th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi, and P Gulf Ports.
19th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG. KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 ,,	25 ,,
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	22 ,,	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 ,,	29 ,,
T'amba Maru ..	T. Fujisawa	5845	28 ..	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Heimei Maru ..	Y. Oma	4,364	8 Mar.	17 Mar.
* Sumatra Maru ..	L Kawasaki	5,863	14 ,,	19 ,,
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	14 ,,	25 ,,
Vancouver Maru	....	5,864	15 ,,	27 ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	20 ,,	30 ,,
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	28 ,,	4 April
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	29 ,,	12 ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
one will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738
Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Sojo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT
A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	,,	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	,,	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	,,	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	,,	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES
Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate
Write for Copy of Annual Report
THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
Bombay Offices: 49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Yusoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic.
"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can now be had from:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY
(Regd.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at (Phone No. 40784.) Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Asafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
A R2843

WANTED—A competent and expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, who can take charge of the departments of a Mill. Apply to Box No. 1292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2873

WANTED—A LADY MEDICAL GRADUATE for the post of Medical Officer, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Ahmedabad, on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. for six months with free quarters. Ahmedabad, 12th March, 1926, (Sd.) V. RAMANBHAI, Honorary Secretary, V. J. Hospital Committee, Ahmedabad.
A 26261

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED for our most attractive Metal Toys, painted in beautiful colours. Sample outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street—Camp KARACHI.
A R2862

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, STENOGRAPHERS, TRAINED TEACHERS, TYPISTS, NURSES, and other high salaried Staff. Agency conducted by influential public man, who held high positions. Brotherly treatment. Stamp. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi, SHAHDRA.
A R2875

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala. (Punjab.)
A R2840

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadia's St., Fort Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A JAIN UNDERGRADUATE of 26, wishes to marry an accomplished Mahomedan or Hindu lady. Young educated widows also may apply Box No. 1291, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2372

PROFESSION.

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advice regarding any particular point one Rupee. Data required, Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. Proprietor, KHIMANILAYAM ARAKANDAVALLUR, Post, South Arcot District.
R2726

FOR ASTROLOGY, Palmistry and Phrenology. See Prof. MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA JOSHI, at Mahamadi Building, Room 5, Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, Bombay. Personally or by Post between 7 and 10 morning and evening.
P R2836

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness, and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved. Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Plet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 8 extra.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—RINK, CINEMA, THEATRE HALL, with 20 rooms, McLeod Road, Lahore, Grand building. Highly profitable investment. (Com.) agents also may negotiate. Apply sharp.—Mir NISAR ALI, P. O. Nakodar, Punjab.
N R2877

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "TACOMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th March, from Japan Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. Only 84 Pieces Aspen Wood transhipped from s.s. "Altai Maru" (Under General Average) have arrived by the above steamer.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
C26256

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Hall of the Institute to-day the 16th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

S. B. HAYEEM,
Hon Secretary
Bombay, 15th March, 1926.
26262

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company held this day a final dividend for the year ended the 31st December, 1925, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1926, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1926.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 26th to March 15th, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.
Bombay, 15th March, 1926.
C26274

NOTICE.

TEN "Guarantee" Shares numbered 28660 to 28669 of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Co., Ltd., are registered in the name of Seth Dayaram R. Jotwani in the books of the said Company and the certificate of title thereto No. 436 has been lost.

The public are cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificate.

Application has been made by me to the Company for the issue of a fresh certificate and meanwhile the holder or finder of the lost certificate is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

(Name and address of registered Owner)
(Sd.) SETH CUGNOMAL.

Succession certificate holder to the estate of Seth Dayaram R. Jotwani, deceased.
ROHRI, N.W. Ry. 3-2-1926.
R2876

TENDERS.

MYRABOLAMS.

TENDERS have been invited by the Divisional Forest Officer, S.D. Kanara (Post Honavar) and by the Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara (Post Karwar) for Myrabolams in the approximate quantities and at the places shown below:—

(1) Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara.

Cwts.	Place of delivery.
1,200	Kasarkod Bunder (for Honavar Port).
865	Divgi Bunder (for Kumta Port)

(2) Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Cwts.	Place of delivery.
900	F. O. R. Londa.
1,650	F. O. R. Tinaighat
450	F. O. R. Castle-Rock.
200	F. O. B. Karwar, Port.

Tenders for (1) above to reach the Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara at Honavar by 2 p.m. on 20th March, 1926, accompanied by currency notes or Treasury receipt for Rs. 500 (five hundred only).

Tenders for (2) to reach the Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara at Karwar by 2 p.m. on 22nd March, 1926, accompanied by currency notes or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only).

H. L. NEWMAN,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S. C.
Via Dharwar, 9th March, 1926.
C26237

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of extensions to Vijaya Palace, New Guest Houses, High School Building, etc., proposed to be erected at Rajpipla by His Highness Maharajasaheb Sir Vijayasinhji of Rajpipla, will be received at the Office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 22nd March, 1926.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15,000, Rupees Fifteen Thousand.

Copies of Form of Tender and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 2 and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struct, E., (Lon.) etc.
Chartered Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building,
43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C26256

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

SALE NOTICE.

SALE AT BARODA on premises on 27th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. of SULPHURIC ACID FACTORY with Hydrochloric and Nitric Acid Plants of The Modern Chemical Works, Ltd., near Goyagate Station. Apply for particulars.

C. J. SUTARIA,
T. N. KAO,
Liquidators.
Kothi Pole, Baroda.
2769

NOTICE.

NEW BRAHMACHARIS will be admitted on the occasion of the celebration of the next GURUKUL ANNIVERSARY,—April 2-3-4. Parents or guardians intending to admit sons or wards as BRAHMACHARIS should send for and return having filled in application forms at the earliest. PRINCIPAL, Gurukul, Andheri.
26263

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B.A., Examination and passed the M.A., also with distinction in English and a classical language. Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on before the 20th of March, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan,
Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926.
26242

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KRISHNARAO SAKHARAM KENI, the legally appointed Guardian of the property of his two minor sons, Janardhan Krishnarao Keni, and Harischand Krishnarao Keni under an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 12th day of July, 1923, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground bearing New Survey No. 13, Cadastral Survey No. 524, Girgaum Division whereof Kalyanji Harjiwan is the Fazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Road, in the Oart called or known by the name of Tadwady or Tadhachiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3579, Street No. 19 but now assessed under New Street No. 20, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts that is to say South to North on the West side 36 feet in length, South to North on East side 40 feet in length, East to West, on the South side 27 feet and 3 inches in breadth, East to West on the North side 28 feet in breadth be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the house of late Luxman Shridharkar, on or towards the West by the house of Ambaji Nathoo, on or towards the North by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the South by the public passage of the said cart called Tadwady.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1926.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C26271

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 143 on the 12th day of February, 1926.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label, or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1926.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LTD.,
P.O. Box 254, Bombay.
26259

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT
Or 5 r 1, 5.

IN THE COURT OF SECOND CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT ALIBAG.
Reg. Suit No. 257 of 1925.

JASA GOKAJEESHET and Others of Alibag. ..... Plaintiffs.
Against
PURSHOTTUM NARAYAN GURJAR, of Undach. ..... Defendant.

To,
The said Defendant.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you to recover the amount of Rs. 4,600 due for promissory notes, dated 12-5-1923, 17-7-1923 and 17-10-1923, respectively, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader on the 9th day of April, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim. In default of your appearance on the day abovementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 11th day of March, 1926.

B. G. PHATAK,
Sub-Judge, Alibag.
Seal.
B. N. DEO,
Clerk.
C26272

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 127 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged bales of cotton.

37 bales Cotton (C.P. No. 2) Dharwar, Motibag.
90 Bales Cotton (Banoosa) Berar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. at Sewree Cotton Depot, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton ex s.s. "Karoa."
4 Bales African Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

REX The Wild Horse in
Black Cyclone

The Most Amazing Drama You Have Ever Seen!

The Love Story of a Horse—Wild, Heroic, Valiant! Of his beautiful mate, "The Lady," and of "The Killer," cruel ruler of the wilderness herd.

Ex-Kaiser at Doorn
Showing the Ex Monarch in His Retirement. The only Film of the Ex-Kaiser, specially taken by a Pathe Camera man

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes Mlle. Lenglen meets Helen in Mixed Doubles Championship

Exclusively Shewn at Royal Opera House. Twice the length of the Ordinary Gazette.

"SATURDAY MORNING"
OUR GANG COMEDY
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House,

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

Luxmi Picture's Jewel

NEERA

A Picture worth seeing

Time 5, 7, 9, 11.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BISCUIT BAKERIES, SITUATE AT FANASWADY AND FALK LAND ROAD AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 200 of 1925, (Pandurang vs. Vishnu), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises:—

One biscuit bakery situate at Jalim Singh's Building, next to Chunam Factory, Fanaswady together with the stock-in-trade.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

One biscuit bakery, situate at Khemraj Mansions, Falkland Road, together with the stock-in-trade, trays, iron safe, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
123, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. BRAND AND CO.'S WELL-KNOWN DISPENSARY AND CHEMISTS' SHOP AT FORT STREET, OPP. GENERAL POST OFFICE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Fort Street, opp. General Post Office, Fort, the following goods of Messrs. Brand and Co.'s Dispensary and Chemists' shop:—

Counters, cupboards, benches, medicine bottles, patent medicines, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
HERE IT IS
"MERELY MARY ANN"
The Big Stage Success by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL
featuring
SHIRLEY MASON
A Dainty Romance of Below stairs and above.
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY.
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest News in Pictures.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"
TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 2.
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.
Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m from 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE !
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Cracker-Jack Western
Picture
SUNSET SPRAGUE
featuring
BUCK JONES
Marvellous horseman of the Screen
in
A Romance of Speed and Pluck. The story of a fight for a lost mine and a woman's heart. Stunts that will thrill and entertain.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"MOVE ON"

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production
LOVE IS BLIND
Extra ordinary Love Story
featuring—Miss GULAB & Mr. EMILEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
See—**IMMORTAL HOPE**
NEXT WEEK

AMUSEMENTS.

Prices Down! Booking Up!
"WHY WORRY?"
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD
is drawing record houses at
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.
Harold wins his Nurse after unending episodes of fun and laughter.
SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES:
3 As. 6 As. 12 As. Re. 1/- and Rs. 1-8
DAILY at : 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS From 3-30 P. M.

Prof. K. AMRAK
(From LONDON.)

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader, is now in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power and silent influence, etc.
QUESTIONS ANSWERED
Two Questions for Rs. 5
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10
Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Stamped addressed envelope for enquiries.
ANNUAL DIRECTIONS for 1926 Rs. 10.
HOROSCOPE for LIFE From Rs. 25 to 100.
Orders should accompany an advance of remittance or call by V P P
SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Suite 152, BOMBAY.

IF A DOCTOR HAD INDIGESTION
He wouldn't attempt to get rid of the pain by deadening it—he'd remove the harmful acid which is *the cause*. This acid is instantly neutralised by Bisurated Magnesia, which preparation doctors prescribe, whilst hospitals use it with conspicuous success. Bisurated Magnesia will do *you* good, too, if you've any stomach trouble like indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis, or wind. Get some from your chemist to-day; it costs so little and does so much. But be sure—be *quite* sure—that it *is* Bisurated Magnesia, for that's the one thing that WILL put your stomach right. You cannot make a mistake if you see the word "Bismag" on the package.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.
This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every

xpect. By using this sexual power is traordinarily increased. Every one can e it with unexpected result. Trial is licited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three or Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Cliitpore Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, Mar. 15.

A drop of 15 to 9 points in old crop and 14 to 5 points in new crop in New York futures was reported yesterday. Early the market advanced on short covering but later eased on long liquidation. Liverpool was reported 9 to 8 points higher.

The United States American Mills consumption for the month of February was 567,000 Bales as compared with 583,000 bales in January last. 550,000 bales last year and 508,000 bales in the year 1924.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Heavy Wall Street short covering of May supplied by spot interests against purchases of new crops. On further strength favour sales of old crop."

In sympathy with a small decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 356 1/2. On selling by Commission Houses the values declined to Rs. 356. But the market again recovered to Rs. 356 1/2 on exporters buying and closed at Rs. 356 1/4. Whilst July/Aug. opened at Rs. 353 and improving to Rs. 354 1/2 on moderate buying by exporters closed at Rs. 354 1/4. The market was totally featureless. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 355 1/2 for April/May and closed at Rs. 355. Bazar operators were sellers whilst Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 331 and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 331 1/4. Whilst May Oomra opened at Rs. 325 and closed at Rs. 326. Bazar operators were moderate sellers of March and May. Whilst Commision Houses were buyers. F. G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 266, Rs. 269 and Rs. 272 respectively.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The ready market continues to be very depressed and the off-take is extremely limited. When stocks rapidly increasing, the outlook is far from encouraging and we must again impress on our friends the fact that steadiness of the Contract Market is no criterian as to the actual position of the market, and so long as there is no improvement in the demand for actual cotton, the tendency must be towards a lower level of prices.

To-day's tenders are 1,500 bales Oomra and 200 bales Bengal. The total tenders upto date are 10,400 bales Oomra and 4,700 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 p.m.

	Bombay, Mar. 15.
Fully Good Broach April/May	355
Fully Good Broach May/Aug.	353
Fully Good Bengal March	264
Fully Good Bengal May	267
Fully Good Bengal July	270
Fine Oomra March	330
Fine Oomra May	324

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

M.G. Bengal Superfine 292 Fine 282 F. Good 270 Good 260.

M.G. S. Punjab Superfine 288 Fine 278 F.Good 266 Good 256.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 345 Fine 335 F.Good 320

M.G. Central Provinces No. 1. Superfine 380 Fine 370 F.Good 355.

M.G. Central Provinces No. 2. Superfine 368 Fine 358 F.Good 343.

M.G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 381 Fine 376 F.Good 370.

M.G. Khandesh Superfine 326 Fine 316 F.Good 301.

M.G. Mathia Fine 290 F.Good 280 Good 270.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	356
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	354
Fully Good Bengal March	266
Fully Good Bengal May	269
Fine Oomra March	331
Fine Oomra May	325

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	290	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	280	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G	268	269
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	269/65	.....
Punjab-Americans MG.	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine MG.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325/50	.....
Fulgaon Fine M.G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	315/40	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	310/35	324
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	365/76	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	275	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta MG	360/85	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Mixed M.G.	375	.....
Cambodia M. G	.....	.....

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LO.

"The 52nd half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the Head Office, Yokohama. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum was declared and Yen 3,050,000 were added to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Yen 86,500,000. The balance of the profit, Yen 5,865,390,91 was carried forward to the next half year's account."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	13-3-26	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,209	2,72,153	2,30,529
Central India ..	1236	3,07 500	2,40,868
Barsi and Nagar ..	648	1,71,323	1,53,894
Hyderabad-Gaorani	540	62,339	77,503
Berar	3,800	3,93 975	4,61,835
Central Provinces ..	1417	2,01,056	2,18,884
Total Oomras ..	8,850	14,08,351	13.85513
Dholera	916	1,58,555	24,751
N.W. Provinces ..		1.25.133	1.23-977
Rajputana	219	78 309	43,178
Sind-Punjab ..	909	2.09,581	3.13,941
Broach	2,145	2,26,567	84.247
Coompta & Dharwar	543	20,140	19,154
Westerns-Northerns	391	12,690	19,756
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	80	6,752	8,653
Persian	..	2,220	1.605
American	..	200	9,048
Egyptian and African	32	37,740	25,972
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	25	468	3,185
Total ..	14,140	22,88,180	21,35.19 8

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	13-3-26	1st Sept. to 11th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	1,268	3,30,823	3,15,145
Japan & China ..	4,600	10,89,503	9,88,186
Coast Ports ..	307	16,285	10,455
Up country by Rail		50,609	14-184
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		49,051	44,599
Total	6,175	15,35,768	13,72,603

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Total in Sight 14,453,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 411,000 bales.
East Indian Visibl Supply 192,000 bals.
American Visible Supply 4,649,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 299,000 bales.
Total Sales 24,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 600 bales.
East Indian Stock 24,000 bales
East Indian Forwarded 8,900 bales.
East Indian Actual Export Nil.
East Indian Imports 4,000 bales.
East Indian Speculation 1,200 bales.
American Afloat 94,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 25,000 bales.
Total Afloat 268,000 bales.
Takings of the world's spinners of American Cotton 334,000 bales.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The following are fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates at the Bazar.

Opening (B.T.) 11—0	356 1/2
12—15	356 1/2
1—30	356 1/4
2—45	Settlement.
4—0	356
5—15	355 1/4
6—30	355 1/4
Last 7—0	355

TO-DAY'S

Highest rate.	Lowest rate.
Rs. 356 3/4	Rs. 355.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th March 1926

Cotton	Bales 14,140
Wheat	cwts. 3,361
Linseed	... 8,809
Rape, etc.	... 824
Gingellyseed	... 464
Groundnuts	... 3,273
Castorseed	... 4,834
Rice	... 156,942
Myrabollams	... 3,621
Cottonseed	... 7,679
Gram	... 2,479
Jawar	... 3,676
Masur	etaoin shrdlu etaoin
Bajri	... 1,695
Coal	Tons 1,219

problem. An Unemployment Com-

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Ready prices for Java Sugar have dropped by about an anna and the prices for Beat Sugar have dropped by about 4 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels.

Java forward prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing price-levels. B.r.B. Forward Prices record a drop of 2d. to 3d. per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar today.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/7 per cwt.
Shipment Feb./Mar. sh. 16/6 per cwt. FBH
Shipment July/Sept. sh. 14/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct./Dec. sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/15 per cwt.
Shipment January sh. 16/4 per cwt. FBH
Shipment Feb./Mar. sh. 15/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March sh. 15/4 per cwt. FBH

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs. 982
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1052
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1037
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 154 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 133.85
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet steady market

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.
Doc. acceptance 3m/s 1/6 3/8.
American Dollars 273.
Hongkong Dollars. 154 1/2.
Shanghai 201.
Japan 124.
Singapore 156.
Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	22.24
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.26
Belgium	107.15
Athens	347.50

London, March 13.
Exchange on London in Paris 134.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 3/4.
Exchange on London in Italy 121.07.
New York, March 13.
Demand Bills 4.85.75.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/7/6
Bar Gold ready Rs. 21/5/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold second settlement Rs. 21/6/3
Bar Silver ready Rs. 68/6/0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/6/0
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/6/0
London, Mar. 13.
Bar gold ready sh 84 11 1/2
Silver ready, d. 30-5.
Silver forward d. 30-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Market steady at present but we still think we shall see lower prices.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Ready:—21/5/9.
Vaida Chitor opening 21/5/6 at 6 p.m. 21/5/6.
Vaida Chitor opening 21/6/3 at 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor opening 0/1/0
Vaida Chitor 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

Ready:— 68/6.
Vaida Chitor opening 68/7 lowest 68/6 at 6 p.m. 68/6.
Vaida Chitor opening 68/7 lowest 68/6 at 6 p.m. 68/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitor opening 0/8/0
Vaida Chitor 0/15/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

3½ per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 89/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98/10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/1
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/4
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 77
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs 101
Tone of Market—Quiet but steady

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1926, whereat the By-laws relating to delivery of cotton framed and passed by the Managing Committee shall be placed for consideration of the Meeting and final adoptation of the same by them.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1926.

BHAISHANKER V. DAVE,
Manager,
Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 15. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	56 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 0 0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	2	56 0 0
Brass, German 3/4 to	2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar. 15. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	58 0 0
Do. German	3/4	57 12 0
Do.	1	57 12 0
Do.	1½	57 12 0
Do. American	1¾	61 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars,		57 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		58 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1. 1¾		60 0 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2 a		59 8 0

METAL REPORT

London, March 13.

Tin Block £294 1/2

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations
Bombay, Mar. 15.

Shapurji	No. 6¼	0 8 3
Finlay	No. 6¼	0 8 6
Kilachand	No. 8¼	0 9 0
David	No. 10¼	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 9 12
Tricumdas	No. 10¼	0 10 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12¼	0 10 6
Tricumdas	No. 12 1/2	0 10 6
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0 10 6
Kilachand	No 20 1/2	0 11 3
Japan	No. 20	0 13 9
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9
Japan	No. 40	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42¼	1 6 9

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Mar. 15.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb	0 14 0
Century	,,	0 13 6
Jayoh	,,	0 13 3
E. D. Sasson	,,	0 13 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 0 0
Jamshed	,,	0 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 2 9
Hindustan	,,	1 3 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 3 9
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 2 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 2 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
Hindustan	,,	1 3 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 3
Apollo	,,	1 3 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 2 3
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	,,	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 1 3
Sundari Brand	,,	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 3 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 6
Century	,,	1 2 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 1 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 5 0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 14 0
Jamshed	,,	4 14 6
Century	,,	5 4 0
Pearl Pabaney £ 5	,,	5 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6 5 0
Bombay United	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	12 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9 6 0
Hindustan	,,	8 12 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 1 3
Textile	,,	1 1 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 1 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 11 6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb	0 0 0
Great	,,	0 0 0
Kohinoor	,,	0 0 0
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—		
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Hindustan	Per Piece	0 0 0
David	,,	1 1 0

LINSEED

London, March 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
16 5/8 March/April sellers.
16 1/2 April/May buyers.
Tone—Firm and dearer but little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
29/10-1/2 Mar/April offered.
30/1-1/2 May/August offered.
Linseed Afloat 66,000 tons

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.

Cleanthis, Vlyists, Calcutta.
Laconia Maru, Kojime, Kobe.
Assyria, Erskin, Liverpool.
Dara, Jones, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.

Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.

March 16.

Snowdon, Swindell, Karachi.
Sirsa, Beytagh, Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 15.

Steamer Swedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Assyria for Liverpool.
Steamer Laconia Maru for Kobe.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Assyria, 4929, L'pool, 20/3, Grahams Trading Co.
4 Costalia, 4171, Liverpool, 12/3, Grahams.
8 Wakasa Maru, 2804, Japan 25/3, W Y Kaisha.
14 Jalapa 4386 N York, 30/3, Vol. Bros.
17 S Pellico, 3330, N F, N F, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, 2620, Rangoon, N.F., S S N Co.
1 Sanden Hali, 3314, Rangoon, N F, J F and Co.
2 Jalaveera 2909 NF, NF, S S Co Ltd
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
7 Newton Ash, 2795, Antwerp, 4/3 Grahams Trading Co.
9 Singapore Maru, 4260, Japan, 5/3, N Y K.
10 Kenbane Head 3259, Karachi, N F, L Edwards Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF, N.F, S S N Co
10 & 11 Laconia Maru, 2642, Japan, 25/3, O S Kaisha.
12 & 13 Ischia 2470 Genoa 3/3 L Triestino
15 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 10/3, M M and Co.
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jerseymoor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha.
A Nurjehan 3379 N F N F & M & Co.
D & E Bolmen, 2139 Genoa 27/2 Graham Trading Co Ltd.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou 2492. NF. NF, T Morrison Co.
N Sumatra Maru, 4272 Karachi. 5/3 O S Kaisha.
P Gegra, 3151, N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Ormara, 2978 N F, N F, M M and Co.
13 Muristan 1877 Japan 3/3 M M & Co

EXPORTS.

March 15.

S S Ranchi for London:—200 cwts buffalo horns, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 500 cwts myrabolams, K Mcajee.

S S City of Paris for Hull:—500 cwts cotton seed, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Silvio Pellico for Venice:—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 140 bales cotton, A Damoder.

S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—57 casks goat skins, M Mohamedali and Co.

For New York:—57 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S India for Marseilles:—100 cwts gum Shiraz, Tamboli and Co.

For Genoa:—10 cwts chiretta, N Mulji and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—82 cwts myrabolams, M E A Tyebkhan

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—40 cwts turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

For Kobe:—98 bales cotton, G V Lanke: 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heimei Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Shaighai:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nageya:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton. G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe:—½ cwts ivory, E F Kavarana; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 15.

S S Castalia from Liverpool Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—1 case lubricating oil and burning oil, 20 drums 18 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 25 drums 115 cases lubricating oil, 10 cases 1 barrel 3 drums lubricating grease, 20 kegs 20 cases grease, 25 cases petroleum lubricating grease, 1 case lubricator, 8 drums transformer oil, 25 drums chloride of zinc, 84 drums bleaching powder, 208 drums caustic soda, 42 drums 50 D/bags silicate of soda, 105 drums sulphide of sodium, 90 drums 25 cases 20 barrels oil, 143 reels fibre washers, 1300 casks China clay, 160 D/bags 40 kegs salt, 25 barrels tallow, 50 S/case galvanized ridging, 297 loose sanitary earthenware, 129 bales 220 cases cotton yarn, 53 cases art silk and cottons, 208 cases 60 bales cotton and woollen piece-goods, 39 bales cotton tents, 279 bales 477 cases cottons and woollens, 55 cases silk yarn, 31 cases cotton and art silk piece goods, 149 bales wool and cotton, 647 bales old newspapers, 8220 bundles galvanized C sheet, 1551 bundles galvanized P sheets, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 4002 bundles steel hoops, 41 bundles steel rims, 37 bundles 93 packages cycles and motors covers, tubes and tyres and accessories, 105 bundles 50 pieces steel springs, 50 pieces steel poles, 40 loose iron weights, 200 bundles yellow metal braziers, 49 bundles steel conduit, 200 pieces earthenware pans and traps, 197 pieces stoneware pipes, 177 pieces and packages tank material, 236 pieces iron pipes, 10 bundles preserved fish, 15 S/cases slate slabs, 54 cases tiles, 36 cases cycles and parts and accessories, 48 cases hams and bacon and cheese, 19 cases heel tips, 34 cases colours, 29 cases tinned provisions, 177 cases beer, 94 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 29 cases port wine, 26 cases 168 pieces solid rubber tyres, 31 cases bobbins and shuttles, 47 cases ink, 734 cases 2212 boxes 20 bundles toilet and common soap, 21 bales cotton rope, 34 bales wool tops, 127 cases aluminium circles and sheets, 59 loose weights, 235 bags washers, 10 casks zinc sheets, 50 S/cases 301 boxes bottles, 26 casks 18 cases tube fittings, 22 bundles tubes, 15 boxes tin plates, 20 casks salammoniac, 1861 kegs paint, 173 pairs galvanized solid plates and iron flange, 84 pieces bar steel, 80 kegs soda crystal, 160 mats cloves, 100 cases muriate of ammonia, 75 bundles steel in bars, 22 cases window glass, 679 pieces W I pulleys, 51 crates earthenware jars and stoneware jars, 12 bundles iron bedstead, 50 packages boot protectors, 46 cases steel signalling blades, 39 boxes motor cars, 68 boxes auto tyres and tube, 14 bales cotton wool, 12 bundles leather, 11 cases cotton and art silk goods.

From Glasgow:—25 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales old newspapers, 23 bales 259 cases cottons, 20 cases 76 bales paper and envelopes, 93 cases wine, 325 cases beer, 29 cases rum, 253 H/heads ale, 10 cases varnish, 11 cases window glass, 67 cases sewing cotton reels and balls, 1120 cases whisky, 16 cases confectionery, 21 cases buffers, 450 pieces U G pipes, 332 pieces C I pipes, 474 pieces R W pipes, 25 pieces 464 bundles steel bars, 192 bundles galvanized C sheets, 33 bundles galvanized P sheets, 10 bundles 60 pieces steel tubes, 7000 pieces fire-bricks, 189 bundles steel plates, 94 bundles galvanized steel sheets, 505 bundles steel sheets, 185 bundles 550 loose angles, tees and squares, 1320 plates hard spelter, 80 kegs paint, 60 pieces C I valves, 50 pieces C I traps, 50 bundles galvanized tubes, 146 bundles 152 single red painted tubes, 740 pieces stoneware acid jars, 30 pieces W I pipes, 140 drums paint, 10 drums lead, 10 kegs bichromate of potash, 256 packages tubes, 5 bales cotton tents.

From Gibraltar:—65 cases wine, 3 cases saffron.

S S Jalapa from Calcutta, Agents Volkart Bros:—1 case padlocks, 1 case ice-making machine.

Baby's Health

depends principally upon his food which must be of the correct composition and easily digestible.

HERE'S—An 'Allenburys' Baby Sketched from a photograph

'Allenburys' FOODS

are specially manufactured for infant feeding and long experience has proved that they give the best results in all climates. Fresh stocks are imported every week.

Send for Free Book on Infant Feeding.

POST THIS COUPON to Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Block E, 2nd Floor, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

FREE COUPON

Mrs. _____

_____

_____

will be pleased to receive, free of all charge, a copy of 'Infant Feeding & Management.'

THE NEW ASIATIC BILL.

A CLEAR BREACH OF FAITH WITH INDIANS.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(This paper was written for a South African audience.—C. F. A.)

My stay in South Africa, on this third visit in connection with the Indian question, has now been long enough to justify writing with some practical knowledge of the local Indian situation. This is not at all a new subject with me; for it has been constantly in my mind since the day that I first landed in Durban at the end of December, 1913. On that occasion I was present with Mr. Gandhi through all the preliminary discussions which ended in the Indian Relief Act of 1914. Again, on a second occasion I was present at all the preparations and enquiries which were made in connection with the Lange Commission of 1920-1921. On this third occasion it has been the unanimous wish of Indian leaders and statesmen of all shades of opinion that I should come out in connection with the new Asiatic Bill, which has caused intense anxiety and alarm in India. For it is pertectly obvious and right and natural and in keeping with the traditions of every self-respecting people that India should not leave her own nationals in the lurch, who came out to South Africa under international engagements.

The Bill as it stands is regarded universally in India as a threatened breach of treaty. That is why it cannot possibly be contemplated merely as a domestic South African affair to be settled by South Africans themselves. Nations, even the youngest, entering into international engagements concerning other nationals, cannot repudiate these engagements with impunity. It is true that the original agreement which was entered into with India bringing Indian Immigrants out to Natal was made before the South African Union was established, but Section 148 of the South Africa Act declares that all rights and obligations which are binding on any of the colonies are to devolve upon the Union. Therefore, the agreement made by the Natal Colonial Government with the Indian Government concerning indentured Indian labour devolves upon the South African Union. This is correctly acknowledged in the Asiatic Enquiry Commission Report, page 39.

Smuts-Gandhi Agreement

These agreements with Natal were virtually included (if the matter is carefully studied) in a correspondence, called the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, which determine the immigration and domicile questions in 1914. By this settlement India agreed to waive the right of entry of Indians as British citizens into South Africa on the condition that those who were already domiciled should have their rights respected. This Smuts-Gandhi Settlement which was bound up with the Indians' Relief Act of 1914 was publicly enacted with the consent of all political parties in South Africa, and thus became a responsible national act. It should be remembered, also, that under Section 148 of the South Africa Act agreements binding on any one of the colonies, such as Natal, before the Union devolve upon the Union itself.

Th very same two points of immigration and domicile came at each of the succeeding Imperial War Cabinets and Conferences. They were settled in a similar manner. The representatives of the Government gave the same assurance to all the dominions, namely, that they would waive the right of entry of Indians as British citizens into dominion territories. The self-governing dominions, from their side, gave the parallel assurance, that they would do all that was possible to deal sympathetically with those Indians who were already domiciled. Thus the agreement was made, not once, but time after time, on most important and critical occasions, by those who represented, not one political party in South Africa but the South African nation.

General Smuts' Promise

The South African national position during this period may best be seen, in a brief compass, by reading the following extract from General Smuts' speech at the Imperial Conference in 1917:—

"In South Africa, there has been this fundamental trouble, that the white community have been afraid to open the door too wide to Indian immigration. We are not a homogeneous population. We are a white population on black continent, and the settlers in South Africa have for many years been actuated by the fear that to open the door to another non-white race would make the position of a few whites in South Africa very dangerous indeed. It is because of that fear that they have adopted an attitude which sometimes, I am bound to admit, has assumed the outward form, although not the reality of intolerance. Luckily we have got over these difficulties. The visit of the late Mr. Gokhale to South Africa did an enormous amount of good. His visit was followed later by that of Sir Benjamin Robertson, a distinguished public servant of India, who also assisted the Government to overcome great difficulties on this point some years ago. The result has been the legislation to which both the white and the Indian community in South Africa agreed. There is still difference of opinion on administrative matters of detail, some of which are referred to in the memorandum which is before us, but I feel sure and I have always felt sure that once the white community in South Africa were rid of the fear that they were going to be flooded by unlimited immigration from India, other questions will be considered subsidiary and would become easily and perfectly soluble. This is the position in which we are now, the fear which formerly obssessed the settlers there has been removed; the great principle of restricting immigration, for which they have contended, is on our statute book with the consent of Indian population in South Africa and the Indian authorities in India, and that being so I think that the door is open for the statesmenlike solution of all the minor administrative trouble which occurred and will occur from time to time. Of course, the main improvement has been the calling of India to the Council Chamber of the Empire. Here, if any question proves difficult of treatment, we can discuss it in a friendly way and try to find in consultation a solution and I am sure we shall ever find it. I for one do not consider that amongst the multitudinous problems which confront us in our country the question of India will trouble us much in the future."

Mr. Montagu's Assurance

In this speech, it will be noticed General Smuts himself proposed that if future troubles should arise it should be solved in a friendly manner at the Imperial Conference itself. How deeply the Government of India has felt any breach of the Smuts-Gandhi settlement and of the later promises made at the Imperial Council Chamber may be judged from the following two passages. The former is taken from Mr. Montagu's answer to the deputation when a breach of settlement seemed to have been committed by the Union Parliament in 1919. Mr. Montagu replied as follows:—

"We have suggested what appears to all of us in this room to be obvious, that this is not a domestic inquiry. It is an Imperial inquiry, an inquiry upon which I would go so far as to say not only the good relations of the members of the Empire depend, but upon which the sincerity of the welcome which the dominions gave to the representatives of India at the Imperial Conference would be decided by the world."

The Government of India in a dispatch also wrote as follows:—

"Fresh restrictions would be regarded not only by the Indian community in South Africa, but also by the Government and people of India as a breach of settlement of 1914, which is universally accepted as a guarantee that the status which the Indian community has acquired in 1914 would at least be maintained. As has already been said, any understanding to administer laws in a just manner is meaningless, if the rights which Indians are entitled to exercise under these laws could be restricted at will by fresh legislation."

These are very strong words, when spoken officially by one Government with regard to another. Therefore, if India comes to believe that agreements made by a great friendly power like South Africa can be broken to-day with impunity and can be still further broken in future, then it is clear that she has every right to demand that the Imperial Conference should intervene. We have already seen that this was the position taken by the representatives of South Africa at the Imperial Conference of 1917. it must be distinctly remembered that India is one of the original signatory powers in the League of Nations. Her standing, as a national in that League of Nations, is exactly the same as that of South Africa. Again, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, India has received a standing both in the Imperial War Cabinet and in the Imperial Conference, which is exactly equal to that of South Africa. Therefore, in international concerns, South Africa is allied with India as an equal nation within the British Commonwealth, having equal status. But if South Africa strong in her present growing sentiment of nationality and independence, refuses to come before the Imperial Conference with this dispute between herself and India, then it is quite simple for her to accept another court of arbitration by mutual consent and refer this question of a breach of treaty to the League of Nations. They are both original signatory powers of the League of Nations itself. They are not merely two more votes added to the pocket of Great Britain. The world has passed on a long way since the European war. The League of Nations itself is moving forward, and not backward with regard to the things it is called upon to settle.

A menace to World Peace

If the worst comes to the worst and if South Africa will insist on passing anti-Asiatic Bills directed specifically against Indians, without being willing to enter even into discussion about them before the Bills have reached such a stage that discussion is futile, then it should be brought home to her that by so doing she is acting against the Comity of Nations and endangering the peace of the world. It should also be made perfectly clear to her that as a civilised state she cannot do such things with impunity. If the question be asked, what are the main terms of the new Asiatic Bill and how it is regarded in India as a breach of long-standing agreement, the answer is briefly this—When indentured Indian labourers were brought over from India to Natal at the urgent entreaty of the Natal Government one of the principal conditions on which they came out was that they should have full rights of purchase and lease of property and land anywhere in Natal. Other citizen rights were also granted them and these pledges made the chief inducement to the Indian Government for allowing Indians to immigrate under the indentured system at all. These rights were amply guaranteed in documents. More than once when these rights were threatened the Indian Government refused to allow any fresh immigration. At that time the need of Indian labour was so great that pledges were immediately given in the fullest measures to obtain it. I have already mentioned how these rights which had thus been won and maintained were finally secured by the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of June 30, 1914, and the different imperial conferences from 1917 to 1923. I have also mentioned what a heavy price India herself paid by waiving her rights of British citizenship with regard to free entry into South Africa.

The Present Bill

The present Bill takes away in Natal the right of free purchase if land and property offered for sale. It restricts this right in future townships solely to reserved or segregated areas. It also confines the right of purchase of land or immoveable property to a thirty-mile coastal belt. An earlier Bill called the Colour Bar Bill, restricted the technical trade in which Indians could seek employment. This Bill was rejected by the Senate, but is to be brought forward again. A still earlier Bill has been passed in Natal, called the Boroughs Ordinance, which has taken away the municipal franchise. Other Bills and Ordinances have interfered in lesser ways with existing rights, so that by this time the Smuts-Gandhi settlement and the pledges made at the different Imperial Conferences, together with the earlier pledges made, on the introduction of Indians into Natal, have been torn to shreds. They function no longer.

The Indian Government and people have borne patiently with lesser offences, but at last patience has become exhausted. If the correspondence recently carried on between the Government of India and the Government of South Africa were published, it would surprise the whole word. The time has surely arrived for any doubts and uncertainties concerning the British Empire and its future to be dispelled. If the British Empire is a white Empire, ruling over subject peoples, including India, then this should be positively stated at the centre of the Empire in London and India will then know where she stands. If, however, the British Empire is a true Commonwealth of Nations, in which India has her own appointed place by her own right at the Council Chamber, then this position, when it is openly defied, should either be openly rescinded or openly upheld, by the whole Empire. The contention of the Indian Government and peole is this—that Indian status has been officially and constitutionally declared to be in accordance with the Commonwealth idea, but that Suth Africa by threatening to cancel agreements made at the Council Chamber of the Empire (while endeavouring to pass into law the new Asiatic Bill) is really in danger of breaking the declared constitutiton of the British Empire itself.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES.

NEW ISSUE.

DELHI, March 15.

A communique states:—With effect from April 1st, 1926, there will be a new issue of Post Office Five-Year Cash Certificates which will earn at maturity a bonus of 5¼ per cent. compound interest on the amount invested, rates of issue in force prior to April 2nd, 1923, being restored. New certificates will be issued in same denominations as at present and the conditions of repayment will be the same as before. These certificates, like former issues, will be free of income-tax. The following table gives requisite information both as regards amounts due at the end of each year in respect of a cash certificate of the lowest denomination and the rate of interest earned from time to time: Amount, the rate of compound interest earned at the end of the period on the amount invested, rate of interest earned each year on the amount at the beginning of the year, Rupees, annas, per cent. respectively:—Invested 7/12, Nil, Nil.

Due at the end of 1st year 8/1, 4, 4.

Due at the end of 2nd year 8/7, 4-1/3, 4-2/3.

Due at the end of 3rd year 8/14, 4.2/3, 5¼.

Due at the end of 4th year 9/6, 4-2/8, 5.2/3.

Due at the end of 5th year 10, 5¼, 6.2/3.

The reduction in the rate of interest is due to the reduction in the rates at which the Government have been able to borrow in the open market. The holders of cash certificates who retain them till maturity will earn 5¼ per cent. compound interest free of income-tax which is still appreciably higher than the rate which can be earned by investments in other Government securities. As was pointed out in the communique of 23rd February, 1923, the system of post office cash certificates has the special advantage of being open unlike the Government of India's loans at all times of the year. It provides an absolute guarantee against capital depreciation and the payment of amount invested with the interest is obtainable at any time by those who may wish to obtain re-payment before the full period of maturity. The Government of India believe that certificates will continue to be popular among small investors for whom they are intended and that they will be a means of encouraging thrift on a larger scale than has been possible in the past.

To holders of cash certificates issued prior to 1st April, 1926, it has been decided to offer, following the practice in the United Kingdom, the option of retaining them for a further period of five years after the maturity of the original period of five years for which they were issued. The certificates will, of course, continue to be available for encashment at any time this new arrangement being intended mainly for the benefit of those investors who wish to retain their certificates for a longer period than five years. In respect of a certificate of the lowest denomination a holder will get as interest two annas for every completed three months of holding, a further bonus of eight annas if he retains it for the complete period of five years. The amount repayable will be as follows:—Amount due at the end of first five years 10/0/0; 6th year 10/8/0; 7th year 11/0/0; 8th 11/8/0; 9th 12/0/0; 10th 13/0/0.

The Government of India hope that this additional attraction will further help to foster the spirit of thrift among poorer classes of the population.—A. P.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MONTAGU & CO.

London, Febry. 24.

The following is the Weekly Bullion Letter of Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co:

GOLD:

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 17th instant amounted to £143,344,435, as compared with £143,173,715 on the previous Wednesday.

Besides the arrival of gold from South Africa this week—£740,000—about £500,000 understood to be of Russian origin came into the market. Of this total the Continent secured £500,000 and the Bank of England £628,000. The balance was taken by India and the Trade.

The Durban steamer leaving on March 1st is expected to carry at least £800,000 to India.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last issue:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
	£	£
February 18th	Nil	15,000
,, 19th	Nil	530,000
,, 20th	Nil	13,000
,, 22nd	Nil	Nil.
,, 23rd	628,000	5,000
,, 24th	Nil	228,000

The destinations of the £764,000 sovereigns withdrawn were announced as follows:—£500,000 set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank; £223,000 to India; £31,000 to Holland and £10,000 to Ceylon. During the week under review £163,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, decreasing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £114,000 and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £11,481,000.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of bar gold during the week ending the 17th instant were:—

IMPORTS:

	£
Russia	25,015
British West Africa	26,665
British South Africa	738,349
Other countries	3,931
Total	793,960

EXPORTS:

	£
Germany	253,000
Netherlands	29,465
Argentina	40,000
Other countries	1,368
Total	323,832

The following statistics relate to the foreign trade of India during January 1926:

	Lacs of rupees.
Imports of Merchandise on private a/c.	2,259
Exports, including re-exports of Merchandise on private a/c.	3,526
Net imports of Gold	2.79
Net imports of Silver	160
Net imports of Currency Notes	6
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	895
Net balance on Remittance of funds against India	796

According to the 'Frankfurter Zeitung' of the 15th instant the Russian State Bank has sold to the German Reichsbank 8,000 kilos of fine gold (worth say £1,085,000.) This had been sent to Berlin in January and was originally intended to serve as security for German drafts against exports to Russia. These drafts having been honoured, the Russians decided to dispose of the gold by selling it against sterling at the London price of gold. It is understood that this parcel, like preceding shipments to London, belonged to the holdings of the Russian Treasury, not to those of the State Bank which had merely acted as agents in the matter.

The "Times" correspondent cabled from New York under date of the 19th instant as follows:—

"The Mexican Minister of Finance today issued a decree prohibiting the export of coinable gold or gold coins, whether Mexican or foreign, under penalty of confiscation. The export of old silver coinage is permitted by decree on condition that within five days gold to the same value as the exported silver will be imported for coinage. It is understood that this decree was determined on because of heavy recent exports of gold to the United States in payment of commercial obligations."

SILVER.

The market continues dull. China has both bought and sold, whilst India has been more of a seller than a buyer. Most of the business consists in extending bull and bear positions. These operations have not provoked fluctuations in the relative prices for cash and forward deliveries, as they have been set off more or less against each other. America seems inclined to offer at higher prices but has been sluggish at the rates quoted the last two days.

The price quoted for both deliveries on the 20th instant —30.5/8d.—is the lowest for cash delivery since February 16th 1923 and for two months' delivery since August 24th, 1923. This quotation remained unchanged until to-day when enquiry from China stiffened the market, and the price for both deliveries rose 1/16d.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 17th instant were:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	116,783
Mexico	39,130
British W. Africa	24,927
Other countries	12,777
Total	193,617

EXPORTS:

Hungary	89,576
British India	10,000
Other Countries	3,540
Total	103,090

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to Protest against the dismissal of Mr. E. G. Horniman at Motishaw's Chawl, Marwari Bazaar, 5-30 p.m. (B.T.)

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, H. E. the Governor attending, Parsi Bazar Street, 2 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Christ Church Old Boys v Customs 'B' or B. B. and C. I. Loco, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—N. W. Railway (Karachi) v Bombay Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—G. I. P. Sholapur v B. B. and C. I. Railway, (H. Q), 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

SATURDAY, March 20.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—B. B. and C. I. (Ajmer) v Eastern Telegraphs, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana ground.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Hemei Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. Naringa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 4th instant left Aden at 11 p.m. on the 14th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind with Mails from London of 11th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 13th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 12-30 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMAN CONFERENCE

An urgent meeting of the working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahman Conference will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at Indu Prakash Press Office, Thakurdwar, to elect the President for the ensuing session of the Conference and to transact other important business. All the members are requested to attend the meeting.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers of different National Corps are requested to be present in uniform at the Gaiety Theatre to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to preserve order at the Public lecture to be delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati under the auspices of the above Society will be delivered to-day (Tuesday, the 16th March) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Dr. Jamshed Jivanji Modi, L.M. & S. L.D.S., (Eng), Professor of Dentistry, Grant Medical College, Dental Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, on "Teeth, their diseases and what to do and what not to do for their prevention and treatment" The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

49 NOMINATIONS FOR CO-OPTION.

No less than forty-nine nomination papers for co-option to the Municipal Corporation were handed to the Municipal Office by Monday 5-40 p.m., the latest hour by which they had to be submitted. The election of co-opted members to the Corporation is by single transferable vote and both the elected members and the nominated members are qualified to vote.

The number of elected members is 76 while there are 29 nominated members who [illegible] to the have been nominated for ten seats, the contest seems to be very keen. The election of co-opted members takes place on March 22 and it is difficult to foretell the fortunes of the different candidates.

The final list of the candidates will be published on Tuesday.

BACK BAY MUDDLE.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Swarajya Sabha will be held at the Gaiety Theatre to-day at 6-15 p.m. when address on the "Back Bay Muddle" will be delivered by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, M.L.C., Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

MR HORNIMAN & "THE CHRONICLE"

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT MARWARI BAZAR

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mahajan Association, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 (B.T.), at Motishaw's Chawl, Marwari Bazar to protest against the dismissal of Mr. Horniman by the Directors of the Indian Newspaper Co.

LATE DR P M BASAWARA.

Dr. P. M. Basawara, died yesterday at his father's residence at Junagadh. He was the eldest son of Mr. Motilal J. Basawara, the late Revenue Commissioner of Junagadh State.

CORPORATION MEETING.

QUESTION OF GOWALIA TANK TRAM FARE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri moved: 'That at the future Municipal elections the Commissioner be requested to see that agents of candidates only help the voters in getting their numbers and that they do not proceed to the place where voting papers are issued. That the Commissioner should also see that no Election handbills or any other sort of propaganda are allowed in the Polling Booths.'

Mr. Meisheri said at present a great deal of pressure was put on voters to give their votes to particular candidates, and this should be put a stop to. He hoped the Commissioner would see that this practice was discontinued.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded and the proposition was carried.

NO HELP TO MR. RAO'S INSTITUTION

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. W. G. Rao stating that he had served as a physical instructor in many schools and colleges and that at present he was conducting the National Physical Culture Institute at Chowpatty on both Eastern and Western lines, and that it was attended by doctors and other professional men. He asked that the Corporation should make a provision of Rs. 15,000 in the Budget for helping such institutions as his.

The Commissioner in his letter said, that the Institute should be self-supporting and did not deserve a subvention from the Corporation.

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper moved that Mr. W. G. Rao be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker seconded.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved that the letter be forwarded to the Roads Committee for report. He said if any institute deserved support it was this, as it was for the purpose of improving the physique of the people.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said the Institute was doing very good work for the people, and it had not yet a permanent building of its own.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said since the Corporation were going to start gymnasiums in each ward, he did not see any necessity of helping this institution

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the institute should be self supporting as it was well patronised.

Mr. B. T. Desai said if anybody wanted physical culture it was Mr. Boman Behram. (Laughter) Since no provision was made for gymnasiums in Bombay in the Budget, he thought the Corporation should help Mr. Rao.

The original proposition was adopted.

BRIDGE TO BE NAMED AFTER TILAK

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner referring to the Corporation resolution about naming part of the Parel Road after Mr. B. G. Tilak. He now suggested that the new road leading from Lady Jamsetji Road to the Kingsway over the new Dadar Overbridge would be appropriate for the purpose. It was a very important road and was begun about the time of Mr. Tilak's death. There was no more important road than this now available for the purpose and he proposed that the Bridge be named after Mr. Tilak and requested the sanction of the Corporation accordingly.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe seconded and the position was carried.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved that the Commissioner be asked to expedite the framing of the rules, etc., under the Improvement Trust Transfer Act.

The proposition was agreed to.

TRAM FARE ON GOWALIA TANK EXTENSION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved: 'That the Corporation is of opinion that the Tramway fare on the Gowalia Tank Extension should not exceed one anna within a radius of three or two-and-half miles from the starting point at Gowalia Tank and that an additional half an anna should be charged beyond the said radius and that the Commissioner be requested to communicate with the Tramway Company on the subject as to whether they agree to the above proposal.'

He said the Tramway Company was willing to vary the award given by the arbitrators, and thought the charge of half-an-anna for a short distance was too much.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla seconded.

The Commissioner said the Company was willing to carry passengers within a radius of 2 1/2 miles from the Gowalia Tank. In fact the Company was willing to do this even before the matter was taken to arbitration. It had admitted its willingness before the arbitrators, but the latter thought that since the matter was not before them for decision they were not competent to give their opinion on the matter. The Company would at once agree to a radius of 2 1/2 miles, if the matter was suggested to them.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban moved that the matter be referred to the Tramways Committee for consideration.

The amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

LADY WILSON'S HEALTH.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Radio Message despatched at 2 p.m. from s.s. "Rawalpindi" on 15th March stated:—

"Slight improvement in Lady Wilson's condition during last 24 hours."

A FRENCH ARTIST IN BOMBAY.

INTERESTING ASPECTS OF COLOUR AND FORMS.

The artistic pilgrimage to the East of Mlle. Lafugie whose pictures are exhibited at the Science Institute began when she undertook, with the assistance of the French Government, to depict Tunisia. She has since then penetrated into other regions in the East. Her work during her travels in Ceylon, Burma and India shows a very interesting record of her artistic experiences as manifest in the skilful adjustment of her technique. The change in the technique is easily the guarantee of the catholic search for artistic form, colour and quality. Like every true artist loyal to the demands of artistic experience she has used her competence in acquiring new skill for new experiences. Trained in the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" and in the "Arts Decoratifs" she has shown the contrast, the elasticity and the versatility in her artistic faculties by the pictures she composed in Paris, Tunisia, India, Burma and Ceylon. The gradual approach as she travelled from West to East, from volume and atmosphere to almost abstract pattern making, the search for rhythmic significance of ylastic forms and drapery, make an instructive lesson for those who cannot distinguish between pedantry and painting. Her paintings and sketches as well as etchings are instructive from another point of view. They show that the decorative gifts find sustenance from genuine artistic experience. Decorative compositions are the result not the cause of the technique that spontaneously respond to first-hand artistic experience. That is why investigations in colour and form like those of Mlle. Lafugie, are, because of their spontaneous technical adjournments nearer the artistic spirit behind Indian art. That is why her exhibition which begins tomorrow in the afternoon at the Royal Science Institute should be valuable to those who vainly endeavour to attain distinction by technical skill experience uninspired by true artistic experience. Mlle. Lafugie's landscape, particularly those of Burma, and the sketches from common life are not less interesting than her portraits of distinguished men and women or her etchings from Paris.

EXCURSION IN THE HARBOUR

SIR MOHAMUD YUSUF'S RECEPTION.

Sir Mohamud Yusuf Kt. gave a reception on board the s.s. "Jayanti" on Sunday evening in celebration of the marriage of his son Mr. Abdul Rehman. The ship was tastefully decorated with buntings and looked very pretty with its floral decorations and electric lights of variegated colours. The Band of His Excellency the Governor was engaged for the occasion.

Punctually at 4 p.m. the guests who numbered 600 and included many prominent citizens began to arrive and by 4-30 the ship was full. Sir Mohamud Yusuf Kt. received them all on board the steamer. The steamer left the Ballard Pier Mole Station at 4-30 p.m. for a cruise in the harbour. It sailed as far as the Novha Island and then took a turn as far as the Colaba Light House and returned to the Pier at 7-30 p.m. The guests are treated sumptuously with light refreshments and looked very much pleased with the short excursion in the Harbour for three hours. The guests then departed after offering their congratulations to Mr. Abdul Rehman, the bride-groom.

JEDDAH-MECCA MOTOR SERVICE.

BOON TO HAJ PILGRIMS.

Mr. E. A. Alfazal, the Agent of the King of Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies sends the following telegram received from the Concession Holders, dated 13th March:—

In the interests of and comfort for pilgrims His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies has granted concession for the formation of a motor car service. It would be possible for pilgrims to reach Mecca in two hours. Fare is 1 per head.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

POONA RANGERS WIN.

The Poona Rangers, in their first appearance this year, recorded a victory by the substantial margin of five goals against the City Police. It was a fast game in which the losers did not deserve to be so far behind. They gave their opponents a very few chances, but these were utilised to the full, and the Police goalie had no chance to save when the Poona forwards sent in their prize ones. Combined to this the Poona defence was all that could be desired and Cowper did not have much to do. The trouble with the Police forwards lay in their total lack of understanding. Mackenzie was a hard working centre-half while Carter gave a splendid display as back. The initial period realised three goals, O'Brien, MacIntyre and Tyrell being responsible in turn. Ten minutes after the interval Tyrell increased the lead, and shortly before full-time Naidu ran through himself and added the fifth and last goal. A noteworthy feature of the match was the excellent refereeing of Mr. D'Souza.

Poona Rangers ..... 5 goals.
City Police ..... nil.

Poona Rangers:—Cowper W. McKenzie Symon; T. Brewin, Massey and Cazalet; R. Brewin, Naidu, Tyrell, O'Brien, MacIntyre.

City Police:—Dewey; Carter and Hewson, Rabbitt, Mackenzie and Paull; Wragg Littlewood, Graveston, Hibbert, Duthie.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Boota Singh's XI versus Customs "A".

A STRONG POLITICAL BODY.

POWER BEHIND THE SWARAJISTS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 15.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the Swaraj Party in C. P. Council, discussed the present political situation in the Central Provinces after the Swarajist walk-out and said that they had no alternative now but to go to country for a clear mandate during the ensuing general elections.

He asserted that however much the opponents of India's political advance might condemn the Swarajist walk-out as an electioneering dodge the fact remained that the Swarajists were a strong political body with a great stronghold in the country and he emphasised that they were sure to come out very successful at least in the majority of provinces as a result of the next election and then they would be able to carry out the programme more effectively in the Council.—A. P.

PARTICIPANTS IN MURDER.

MOSCOW ORDER GRANTING LIFE PENSIONS.

LONDON, March 14.

Riga.—A message from Moscow says that in connection with the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the assessination of Alexander Second the Soviet has given life pensions to all surviving participants in the murder numbering about fifteen all of whom were serving life sentences in Siberia until the revolution.—Reuter.

RUBBER SCARCITY IN U. S.

A REPORT ON PARTY LINES,

LONDON, March 14.

Washington.—The House of Representatives Commerce Committee's report on rubber scarcity is divided on party lines. The Republican majority urges rubber conservations and plantations development under the American flag to combat British restrictions, while the democratic minority criticises this as tending to provoke retaliation. The majority finds that the price of rubber has advanced 300 per cent above "the fair price" and adds that Panama, South America and Liberia have been indicated as good fields for raising rubber but Philippines are declared to be the best if the law limiting the size of land holdings could be abrogated. The report is not confined to rubber and among other things suggests that the deposits at Texas and Utah are sufficient to break French and German monopoly of potash and that the use of Rayon would free America from Japanese command of silk trade.—Reuter's Special.

DEVELOPMENT MUDDLE.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Sabha, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. on the "Development Muddle" to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gaiety Theatre (opposite Victoria Terminus). Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law will preside.

The first two rows will be reserved for ladies. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

GROWING POPULARITY AMONG AGRICULTURISTS.

A CENTRAL WHOLESALE STORE.

A resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Registrar's report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year ending 31st March 1925, says:—

The report frankly points out defects and drawbacks as well as the good results achieved during the year.

In spite of certain adverse circumstances, e.g., low prices of cotton and general slump in trade, the movement made satisfactory progress. The total number of societies increased from 3,743 to 4,126, the membership from 3,57,000 to 3,92,000 and the working capital from 619 lakhs to 711 lakhs, an increase of 15 per cent. The increase in the number of societies was larger than in the previous two years.

The number of agricultural societies rose from 3,050 to 3,377 and the working capital increased by nearly 50 lakhs to 249 lakhs. The policy followed during the last two or three years of carrying on intensive propaganda and arranging for training and supervision had led to a distinct improvement in the condition of primary societies. The percentage of overdues fell to 14.8 as against 17 in the previous year. The percentage is still high in the Central Division and particularly in the Poona District. It is gratifying to note that the societies continue to receive a fair proportion of local deposits.

Government attach great importance to the organisation of Supervising Unions which provide for regular supervision from within. Twenty such unions were organised during the year. It is hoped that a much larger number will be formed during the current year. The effect of improved supervision is already noticeable in improved audit classification.

DEBT REDEMPTION.

The question of debt redemption appears to be attracting the attention of the societies in a larger degree than heretofore. It is certainly desirable that this work should be undertaken in the case of the older and well managed societies. But Government agree with the Registrar that great caution is necessary in undertaking these schemes. Experience of debt redemption in Bombay shows importance of ascertaining how far the people concerned have learnt habits of thrift, before any scheme of debt redemption is undertaken on their behalf.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In the agricultural non-credit movement substantial progress was made in the development of sale societies. The total produce sold by the Cotton Sale Societies realized 46 lakhs. This amount is less than last year's by 7 lakhs; but the deficiency is accounted for chiefly by the prevalence of lower prices during the year. There is a great future for these societies; and it is hoped that the movement will continue to prosper in spite of opposition from vested interests to which reference is made in the report.

The number of societies in Sind increased from 558 to 666. It is satisfactory to note that nearly 41 per cent. of the capital of agricultural societies is owned by the members, and that Mahomedan zamindars who have the reputation of being unthrifty have as much as 17 lakhs deposited in the co-operative movement. An useful and successful experiment was tried by the establishment of a Zamindari Bank in the Thar Parkar District to help the bigger zamindars whose needs could not be met by the ordinary village societies. The work of agricultural improvement in the province has been greatly assisted by the eight Taluka Development Associations which were brought into being during the previous year.

URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Urban Credit Movement, which is a peculiar feature of this Presidency has shown satisfactory development. The number of societies increased from 385 to 411; out of these, 43 are urban banks. These not only help the petty trader by giving him the necessary capital, but also have been very useful in familiarising the people with banking methods. The share capital of the urban societies increased from 32 to 35 lakhs and the working capital from 146 to 161 lakhs.

The number of district banks increased by one and their share capital by 2¼ lakhs which brings it upto 17¼ lakhs. These banks find no difficulty in raising the capital required for their needs and have been paying attention to the employment of an efficient staff.

The Provincial Bank continues to be efficiently managed. Government are pleased to note that the Bank was able to use a much larger part of its capital in the movement itself. Advances to co-operative societies and banks during the course of the year amounted to 42¼ lakhs as against 27½ lakhs in the previous year.

CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT.

The consumers' movement, apart from co-operative housing, showed little progress during the year. While past experience shows the necessity for great caution, there is no doubt that if successfully organised, co-operative stores would be very useful especially to the labouring and lower middle class people. Government note with interest that the question of starting this movement afresh and organising a central wholesale store is being considered both by the Department and the Institute. Low rents in Bombay owing to the slump in trade and other causes retarded the progress of Housing societies in the city and suburbs. Six new societies were, however, registered, the total number now being 43. A notable feature of the progress during the year was the organisation of societies in new urban and congested areas like Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hyderabad.

The Central Co-operative Institute continued to carry on useful work chiefly in the matter of propaganda and training. It is, however, necessary that the Institute should improve its financial resources which are insufficient in spite of the liberal grant given by Government, and that it should come more into touch with primary societies by starting and strengthening local branches.

An important event during the year was the introduction of the Co-operative Societies Bill in the local Legislative Council. The Bill which marks a great advance on the former Act was passed into law at the end of the year.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Registrar, his officers and non-official workers for the successful working of the department during the year.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

15th March, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	18.71
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET,

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

15th March, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.43
To-day's Opening Rate	9.37
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.38
Difference	—.05

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 355 4 0
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 355 0 0

REFORMS FOR FRONTIER.

JAMIET - ULEMA'S RESOLUTION.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

At yesterday's session of the Jamiat-i-Ulema-I-Hind a resolution urging the extension of the Reforms Act to the North-West Frontier Province and condemning the agitation that was being carried on by a section of the Hindus against its introduction was passed.

The Conference also adopted a resolution expressing surprise at Ibn Saud's proclaiming himself the King of Hedjaz and urging that the future Government of the Hedjaz should be on democratic lines in accordance with the principles of Islam.—A. P.

HOE COMPANY'S WORKERS.

NOT TO RESUME WORK.

LONDON, March 15.

A mass meeting of Messrs. Hoe and Company's workers decided not to accept the decision of the Committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and declined to resume work.—Reuter.

DERAILMENT OF EXCURSION TRAIN.

178 KILLED: 75 INJURED.

LONDON, March 15.

Boston.—According to the advices from the railway owners 178 were killed and 75 injured as the result of the derailment of an excursion train near San Jose in Costa Rica. Three coaches left the road and plunged fifty feet below the embankment at the river.—Reuter.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

CALCUTTA, March 15.

After questions had been answered and a statement made by Mr. Sen Gupta, the Swarajists walked out of the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 15.

The Northern portion of the depression has disappeared after giving further rain in Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Its southern portion has moved eastwards through the central parts of the country and has caused widespread rain in the Northeast of the Peninsula. A fresh disturbance is advancing through Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and local in East United Provinces, North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in the West United Provinces, Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are: Dhneri Noakhali and Burdwan three-quarters; Balasor two; Hukitala three; Cuttack a half; Sambalpur one and a half; Angul and Chaibasa three-quarters; Debra Dun a half; Dalhousie three-quarters; Roorkee one, Nagpur and Pendra a half; and Raipur, Vizagapatam and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Decease in Orissa and Central Provinces and increase in Bengal and Upper Burma.—A. P.

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Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been
broken up into fragments by
narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from
the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches
its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason
has not lost its way into the
dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward
by thee into ever-widening
thought and action—
Into that heaven of Freedom, my
Father, let my country awake.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1926.

LESSONS OF INDORE. II.

The lessons of the Indore disaster are not confined merely to the need for creating some sort of a vocal public opinion to restrain the Government of India from any arbitrary action regarding the destiny of Indian Princes. There is a far more important aspect of the case concerning the Maharajas themselves. Recent events point to a growing, though indefinite, collective consciousness among the Princes of India regarding their rights and even their obligations as an order, as a class; and the declared policy of the supreme Government seems to be to foster and strengthen this consciousness, except when it comes into conflict with the Paramount Power. It is not merely that the Montford Report has pronounced the goal of Indian political evolution to be a federation of States and Provinces, making up the United States of India, in which the the Indian Princes as well as the Indian people will have their due share. The institution of a separate Chamber of Princes, regularly meeting and irregularly functioning; or the passage through the Indian Legislature, by the use of the extraordinary powers of the Viceroy, of such legislation as the Princes' Protection Act; or the practice of associating a Ruling Prince in every official representation of India outside the country,—all point to the fact that the collective consciousness of the Indian Princedom appears to be fostered and developed and is intended to be a prominent feature of the Indian Polity, so far as the present rulers of the country can help it. But, though the rulers may intend it, do the people of India want it? Will India as a nation benefit by the sedulous cultivation of such an anachronistic idea? Class consciousness of this kind cannot but be considered as an anachronism, even in this land of anachronisms; and must as such be condemned if it can be shown to render no particular benefit to any one. The problem is, therefore, reduced to this: Do the Princes of India, in whose interest this anachronism is supposed to be cultivated, really benefit from such an exotic growth?

Lord Reading's regime has proved extremely ambiguous in all its phases; and most of all in its relationship with the Indian Princes. For, while it is memorable for the passage of the Princes' Protection Act, it is also noted for two forced abdications of first class princes, several noteworthy cases of undue favouritism, and an indefinite number of rumoured instances of undue influence forcing Maharajas to particular courses of conduct not at all in their own interest or in the interest of their States. The new ideal of a federated India including the Indian States, is too recent and too inchoate for any class or section of the Indian people to feel any confidence while it remains only an example of political phrase-mongering. For one thing, the Indian National Congress is even now uncertain how far the questions affecting the residents in the Indian Principalities should be included in the programme of Congress discussion; and unless the National Congress echoes the principles underlying the suggestion of a federated India, by including the concerns of Indian States in the purview of its discussion, there can be no certainty that the accepted goal of political development in the country is as stated. Besides the Congress, the Princes themselves have by no means made it clear that they would fall in with the intended objective of our national evolution. They have accepted the Princes' Chamber; but so far as we can judge, their object in so doing is rather to maintain and affirm their Treaty rights,—which have always been violated by the supreme Government whenever it has suited the latter, though of course the formality of a new treaty in each case has usually been gone through to mask the utter negation of solemnity in these engagement of the strong with the weak and the disunited,—than to forward the aim of a federated India. In such a federation the Princes will have their place,—or rather the States will have their place; but that does not mean that the Princes will secure an absolute immunity from all law, human or divine, personal or collective. Recent cases bring irresistibly forward the question as to what remedies the people of the States have against the misconduct or misgovernment of individual princes. The Chamber of Princes has done nothing,—so far at least as the public is aware,—to get a satisfactory solution of such cases. The supreme Government of India also has nothing to offer by way of a solution of this puzzle, except in the rare instances of Government interests coinciding with the claims of justice. As a matter of fact, the supreme Government is really a sleeping, or rather a concealed partner in the misrule in the Indian Princes' territories, which it abrogates only in so far as its imperial requirements of through communications and uniform customs policy should demand. For the rest, the British Government has nothing to give to the Princes of any permanent value, and the latter have nothing to hope or even to fear from them, if they only know their own proper place in working out the political destiny of this country. The day of aristocracies is gone beyond recall; and so any attempt at organising the Princes for collective consciousness and united effort exclusively for their own class benefit must go by the board. They have only one chance: they must realise their proper place in the creation and development of Indian national solidarity and work with all their might in achieving this place. Then there would be, there need be, no fears for their future.

But to bring about this realisation, the Princes of India must recognise their oneness with the people of India. There is no essential difference that need necessarily and irreconcilably keep us asunder, unless we would not realise, even after a hundred and fifty years of foreign domination, that our internal disunion is the opportunity of the stranger within our gates. If the Princes keep apart, and cultivate a consciousness of a separate class, they are doomed to decay, if only because of the inevitable antagonisms they would generate by such a course. They must understand that for their own personal safety, for the benefit and advantage of their States and "subjects", for the strength and solidarity, the greatness and glory of India as a nation, they must cast their lot with the people of India, and take the place they can still secure in the vanguard of our struggle for national freedom and advancement. While they remain in possession of such powers of government as they now enjoy with reference to their own territories, they must consider themselves not as owners but simply as trustees of the States and subjects in their charge, administering their trust with credit to themselves and advantage to the beneficiaries of the trust, and abandoning all those suggestions or devices which, like the Princes' Protection Act, only intensify the indefensible exclusiveness of an intolerable class, alien alike in spirit and sympathies, in outlook and activities.

GOVERNOR'S ALLOWANCES.

The mandate of the All-India Congress Committee has prevented the members of the Bombay Legislative Council from testing the validity of the action of the Finance Member in putting the sumptuary allowances and touring expenses of H. E. the Governor on the "non-voted" list. The interpretation sought to be put by the Government on Section 72 of the Government of India Act and its amendment is far from satisfactory and a ruling of the Law Court on the point would have been welcome. The position briefly is this. Under the Government of India Act the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province has to be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demands for grants. Section 72 of the Act inter alia provides that the salaries and pensions of persons appointed by His Majesty the King or the Secretary of State are not to be included in the demands for Council's vote. A recent amendment to Section 72 in the form of a proviso is to the effect that the word "salaries" includes "allowances". Section 85 of the Act defines the limit of the salaries of certain officials. In the schedule to the Act referred to in Section 85, the maximum salary payable to H. E. the Governor, exclusive of allowances for equipment and voyage, is mentioned as Rs. 1,28,000. It is argued by the Government that inasmuch as the "salaries" include allowances and salaries of officials appointed by Government are "non-votable" the allowances of H. E. the Governor are beyond the pale of vote of the Council. This is an unsound proposition in view of Section 85 of the Act, which is very clearly worded. The section provides that the salary of H. E. the Governor, exclusive of the equipment and voyage allowances, shall not exceed Rs. 1,28,000. In the estimates for 1926-27 the Finance Member put down Rs. 1,28,000 as salary and Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 80,000, sumptuary allowances and touring expenses respectively, as "non-voted" treating them as part of the salary. If these items are so treated the maximum payable to the Governor exceeds the figure mentioned in Section 85 and is in contravention of the express provision of Section 85. It, therefore, follows that the allowances must be submitted to the vote of the Council before appropriation. This point is one of great importance and involves a vital issue from the point of view of the general tax-payer. The dismissal of the petition by the High Court does not make it 'res judicata' and it is hoped that this point will be taken up and set at rest once for all through a Court of Law.

THIS EVENING'S LECTURE.

We draw the attention of the public to the lecture of Mr. K. F. Nariman this evening at the Gaiety Theatre on the Back Bay Fiasco. The disclosure of the scandal, initiated in our columns, has enabled the tax-payers of the Presidency to realise the enormous liabilities fastened upon them by a reckless regime. The debates in the Council have been dominated by the resentment of the public who have been practically duped into the disaster. Mr. Nariman has already placed the province under an obligation to him through his courageous espousal of the public cause. More has yet to be told. Speeches in the Council have not moved the bureaucrats in charge of the scheme and Mr. Nariman is right in appealing direct to the people.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

BY S. H. JABHWALA.

With the stoppage of war new conditions of economic life began to settle down but not without their disintegrating effects one of which is the startling proportion of unemployment in the industrial world of India. The cry of unemployment first began to reverberate in Bengal and thence it spread to Bombay, to mention nothing about Madras which is habitually in need of employment. The measures adopted by Bengal were noteworthy inasmuch as not only the popular leaders but also the Government there interested themselves in the solution of the problem. An Unemployment committee was appointed by the Bengal Legislative Council with the Secretary of Industries Department as its Hon. Secretary thus making the Committee semi-official in its nature. But the main purpose of this body is to relieve the Anglo-Indian of the distress prevailing in the community.

Distress among Middle Classes.

In Bombay the Labour Office has been able to detect through the philanthropic efforts of an Unemployment Bureau that seeks to secure jobs for the unemployed that there is this distress largely existent among the middle class population. When Sir Atul C. Chatterjea represented to the Geneva International Conference that there was no industrial unemployment im Bombay he large is meant agricultural labour. Even though there has been set a foot no central machinery for investigating the actual prevailing conditions, yet unemployment in Bombay which is a principal industrial town of India is very great. The report of the Unemployment Bureau says that one job of a clerk was advertised, and application to the number of 576 were received. The Labour Office tried the experiment of inviting names and addresses of unemployed for arriving at definite numbers. But the system failed ignominiously for it was misconceived. Questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council but they elicited no tangible and effective answers so as to enlighten the people on the actual conditions existing leaving aside the question of adoption of measures of relief. The question is being seriously agitated both in the Press and on the Platform but no one can find the way out.

The matter thus rests itself there with all the parties helplessly looking on while the educated middle-class man is daily dying of starvation and unemployment. One such writes as follows in one of the leading journals of Bombay:—

"In those bitter moments through which every young man in India has to pass today, on the threshold of life, he finds all his sublime brightness of outlook suddenly darkened by the gloom of despair. In his college days, he learns with what comparative ease and peace of mind fellow-students in free lands travel on their way to academical honours and with what exuberance of hope they look forward to their entrance into life. He begins to peep a little deeply into the arrangements of things in his own country only shrink back at the prospect of stonewalls on all hides save a crevice or a hole here and there. His very idealism is chilled: he descends down too precipitately from the heights of generous hope to the desolate plans of dreary reality. He resigns himself to that eternally consoling philosophy which leans upon the potency of fate and which is the mighty cause of the docility of the Indian to hardships and domination. He has now been honoured with a wig and a gown; he proceeds to see to what use he can put them. The knowledge dawns upon him that the crevices that met his sight as a student have been filled up with brick and mortar and that he is nowhere. What he can call his are the firmament on high and the ground under his feet. He may wander to wish at last that he had rather been never educated."

A Pressing Problem.

Of all problems of national reconstruction, the renovation of the youthful energy of the nation is by far the most important; yet it is perhaps the worst neglected by the Government as well as the leaders. They are so intent upon legislating and debating that there is scarcely time for anything else left. All the same, the process of dissipation continues: nobody for a moment seems to consider that there is such a thing as unemployed youth and it is a perilous and calamitous thing. The leaders, perhaps, think that coming men will elbow their way up into the world and that it is no part of their patriotic activities to inquire into the nature of the difficulties, the obstacles and the disappointments which young men in India have to encounter today. The question is a vital one involving the replacement of some of our odd notions regarding capacity for work.

But, after all this has been said, the present problem of unemployment remains inexorable. Has the Government no duty to discharge to those young men who find no work and, therefore, no pay? Is it not the duty of the public men to devise means for putting a stop to the useless frittering away of the nation's vigour, energy, and talent? It is no use telling people to be self-sacrificing; self-sacrifice is possible where there is something to sacrifice. Various suggestions have been made for getting over the difficulty. But the most remarkable seems to be the one thrown out in one of the Poona papers. The correspondent proposes colonization as a partial remedy. But then we must beware of a Kenya and South Africa, if the colony is at all allowed to make a beginning. The proposal is full of possibilities both as an accredited solution and as an immense contribution to the formation of an *esprit de corps*—that invaluable virtue which lies at the foundation of national greatness. The Unemployment Bureau that I am conducting in the interests of the poor middle class workers of Bombay has to-day 2,700 applications from educated paupers for whom jobs are wanted and who are prepared to accept any odd vacancies. But both the Government and the capitalist class are lethargic in that behalf. In the meanwhile, slow suicides are committed by some and utter starvation is being undergone by most. Alas! for the country's economic and industrial basis!

GADDHO—THE NEW TONIC.

We Indians are considered an unenterprising, routine-loving lot. People come from six thousand miles away to preach us morals, teach us manners, and no end of other things. They find that we do not know even how to advertise our talents, our intrinsic merits. They kindly do it for us and advertise their goods in our markets just to teach us how.

A friend of mine after visiting a variety of shows and exhibitions all over India, where British ingenuity, British pluck, and British business honesty were displayed in flaring headlines, came to the conclusion that what we Indians urgently want is a tonic food. After patient research he has invented it and is anxious that I should help him in advertising it well. "Here is Responsive Co-operation for you," he said, "I deliver the goods, you advertise them. If you succeed in doing it well, you will make yourself famous for your smartness—and I will get some cash". "What about my share of the cash"?—, I observed. "Well—that is not the language of Responsive Co-operation", he interrupted. "You respond and I shall decide later how to compensate you for the time lost and the manner of making your response." I agreed on condition that my efforts in advertising "Gaddho" shall be made public forthwith. I don't believe in copyrighting anything which will advance the fame of Gaddho. He had no objection.

There it was the next day on every street placard:

GADDHO.

"The tonic for real workers in the country's cause. Ministers are recommended to munch it before answering supplementary questions. Corporators can speak on any possible subject under the sun without knowing anything about it, if only they take a tablet of Gaddho. Very much solicited testimonials are eagerly awaited."

LAX

TRIFLES.

We are indeed yet very far from the blessing of Prohibition. The liquor license fees excited the greatest interest in the Madras Corporation the other day.

* * *

The debate was keen, animated and evidently rose to its high-water mark when the President pointed out that "the idea was to make as much money as possible".

But the question which troubled connoisseurs of whisky and frequenters of clubs most was an amendment which restricted storage and imposed severe penalties upon those who contravened the storage rules.

* * *

The debate was taking, indeed, a dangerous turn, and a Rao Bahadur was compelled to ask: "If a man purchases a bottle of brandy and stores it in his own house for his own use, is he to pay Rs. 150?" If he stores it in himself, the doctor gets the cash.

* * *

One of the contentions of Government during the debate was that it was difficult to detect the possession of liquor. The Bombay Government ought to recommend a bottle-diviner.

* * *

"No reform is accomplished without sacrifice", says the Bishop of Madras. Quite true and we have the example of a glorious band of Public Servants to prove the rule. When the Montford "Reforms" were announced there were rumours that many members of the I.C.S. would resign.

* * *

And they stayed on. Just out of that spirit of sacrifice for the sake of reform which has made the Indian Civil Service the envy of all patriotic English youths who are encouraged by retired Army officers and Pro-Consuls from India to do their bit for Poor India!

* * *

But one can't do one's bit without proper encouragement. In Bombay the encouragement is allowances, of which an ex-Swarajist leader once counted 52. I now understand why officials in speaking of good-will claim that we should make allowances.

* * *

He was a very young lawyer, and endeavoured to give the appearance of being exceedingly busy. Whenever he went out—which was frequently—he left a card on the door marked:—

"Will be back in an hour."

One day, on his return, he found that his more successful rival across the road had written underneath: "What for?"

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

American Interest in Gandhi.

"Unity", the American paper conducted under the able and enthusiastic editorship of Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the well-known American divine and pacifiist, contains in its issue of Feb. 8, the announcement that "Mahatma Gandhi is writing the story of his life". Dr. Holmes proceeds to add: "The moment I discovered this fact I sent a cable message to Gandhi asking if I might print his "story" in Unity. In less than twenty-four hours I received his cabled reply giving me the permission I sought". Dr. Holmes' paper has secured copyright for exclusive publication of the autobiography and promises the first instalment to his American readers on April 5. Regarding the autobiography he remarks: "It will speedily take its place among the great personal documents of all time—with Augustine's "Confessions," Fox's "Journals", Newman's "Apologia Pro Vita Sua" and Tolstoy's "My Confession", and it is our business to reach the largest public with the treasure committed to our care".

The Japanese Anxiety for Peace.

Confused as is the internal condition of China to-day, one thing emerges very clearly out of it. In North China the fear of Japanese interference which the Chinese Nationalists entertained some time ago has been dispelled by the latest Japanese move to show to the whole world that Japan is free from any motive of territorial or political aggrandisement at the expense of China. In January last Japan recalled from Manchuria the last of her Battalions sent there to protect Japanese rights, and in withdrawing them the Japanese War Office announced that they were no longer needed there as Marshal Chang had regained power in the Three Eastern Provinces, and order had been restored along Japanese leased territory. This action of the Japanese was followed by a definite and direct statement by M. Stalin, the Soviet People's Commissar, that "Japan and Russia will not clash over Manchuria". So it appears that Marshal Chang will be left without either Russian or Japanese help to fight his domestic battles with the Peking Government.

Patience Unrewarded.

The Swarajists in the Assembly walked out thus showing their self-respect and their disgust with the Government's conduct in refusing the offer of co-operation held out by their leader. But Mr. Jinnah stayed in, hoping to parley further with his bureaucratic opponents. He was patient. Not for him the hurry of leaving the voting machines he referred to in his speech to their sorry fate facing empty benches. Not for him the acceptance of a united stand in company with the Swarajists. He must plead the country's cause as he understands it by more speeches on the floor of the Assembly. But his has been a case of patience unrewarded. The official bloc and the nominated benches have not taken his performance seriously. Why should they? They know that the real representatives of the country are not facing them. And the unreality of the Independents' performance has affected some of Mr. Jinnah's followers too. Dr. Jeelani and Mr. Harbilas Sarda deserted him at voting time.

Marwaris in Conference.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has done a much-needed service to the Marwari community by his candid speech as President of the eighth session of the All-India Marwari Agraval Mahasabha at Delhi. He reviewed all the principal features of the social life of that community and pointed out the harmful effects of living a narrow, exclusive and over-conservative life. He laid bare the current abuse of communal boycott in the name of religion, the evils of early marriage and the multiplication of subcastes, and a number of other evils that the Marwari community shares with the rest of the Hindus. If any man needs to be boycotted at all to any extent, he said, it is the immoral man, the social pest, rather than the reformer who changes social usages in accordance with the needs of the times without offending the essential principles of Dharma. He appealed to the community to give their women and children more and better education, to abolish child marriages and the 'purdah' and seriously to consider the desirability of the re-marriage of child-widows.

Khaddar in Rajasthan.

As was to be expected from a worthy follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Jamnalalji made out an earnest plea for the complete and immediate abolition of untouchability and for a wider use of khaddar in his community. There were great possibilities for khaddar in Rajasthan, he said, as it could be produced cheaper there than any where else in India. We wish the Marwari community would take to heart the advice of one of its best leaders. This community possesses an inborn genius for trade and commerce, and if it would but break its social shackles and take greater interest in the general welfare of the country, it would benefit both itself and the country. The country needs and expects from evrey one of her units the fullest possible service, and the Marwaris should not lag behind other communities.

REMOVE THE BLOT.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO.

STORMY SCENES AT HINDU MAHA SABHA.

ORTHODOX PARTY'S THREAT TO WALK OUT.

DELHI, March 14.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha was originally timed to meet at 11 but owing to the prolonged session of the Subjects Committee on the election issue the Mahasabha could not meet till 1 p.m. to-day. The weather cleared up and the pandal was fairly full. Over 10,000 people were present. Prominent among those present were the Maharaja of Burdwan, Hon. Mr. Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Birla, Raja Sir Rampalsingh, Dr. Gokulchand Narang besides those present yesterday.

Dr. Choitram (Sind) moved the following resolution for the removal of unfouchability, liberalising last year's proposal on the subject:—

"This session of the Hindu Mahasabha appeals to Hindus in general to remove all the restraints which are not at present imposed on the so-called depressed classes called untouchables in the way of their use of public schools, public wells and public roads and in their attendance at public meetings.

The Conference appeals to the authorities of Hindu temples to provide facilities for *deva darshen*."

REMOVE THE BLOT.

Dr. Choitram said he read yesterday that Sir R. Ramanathan, Lady and Miss Ramanathan were refused admission to a Madura temple but when next day they accompanied the Governor of Madras they were received with special welcome. (Cries of shame). With what face could they ask South Africa and Colonies to treat Indians better so long as they maintained untouchability. This blot must be removed otherwise Muslim and Christian Missioners would take advantage of the weakness of their social system.

Mr. Bihari Lal, supporting the resolution, declared amidst cheers that he was the son of a chamar (untouchable class). He made a moving appeal to the audience to listen to the request of the untouchables which was nothing more than a request to "live and let live." (Applause). If they did not take this warning then their ship would sink and nothing would save it.

Mr. Ganga Vishnu Sastri spoke in the capacity of a Sanatanist. He did not disguise the fact that this resolution had caused some stir in the Sanatanist camp and that the committee of the Sanatanist Conference was already having a heated discussion on the subject His opinion was that unless the Hindu Mahasabha took up this question of removal of untouchability it had no business to exist. (Applause). At the same time they must not proceed at a pace which would divide their ranks bitterly and must therefore proceed cautiously. He strongly believed that Shastric injunctions did not stand in the way of the removal of untouchability. It was said that they mixed with Mahomedans because they could not help it. Why could not, he asked, a similar condition apply to untouchables? He deprecated squabbles over the terms of the resolutions and asked all the Sanatanists to accept Pandit Malaviya's lead in this respect.

UNITE TO SAVE EXISTENCE.

Swami Sachhidananda Vaidanti did not believe that religion gave sanction to untouchability. Manu Samriti gave sanction to four castes and not to five castes. But even if Shastras did give sanction to such a practice the speaker maintained that Shastrik which stood in the way of advancement of the community should not be acted upon. All the rights that Brahmins enjoyed should be enjoyed by all castes. (Applause).

Manorma Bai appealed to the audience to unite to save their existence.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Deputy President, Legislatibe Assembly, said it gave him great pleasure to support the resolution at the great gathering collected to devise measures to see that their community once again became supreme in this land as it had been for centuries. The Southern Indian was the worst sinner in the respect of untouchability. Intellectuals, as the Southerners pretended to be, it was their attitude towards untouchables that had made the problem so acute. He narrated two anecdotes very comron in the south which told them that their two religious leaders were born untouchables. It was said that these were exceptions but he asked why did an untouchable become touchable the moment he became a Christian or a Muslim. This was shameful and the particular success of Christians in the South was due to this evil in their caste system. The problem was, however, such as required patience for there were many difficulties to be got over and prejudices to be melted. They must therefore proceed cautiously. Some progress had already been made in his Presidency. The depressed classes were admitted to public schools and wells and sat in Local Bodies and Local Councils. But much more was needed. He heartily commended the resolution for acceptance.

OPPOSITION.

Hitherto it seemed everything was plain sailing but when the time came for putting the resolution to vote and the President declared it carried by a majority considerable sensation was created by the opposition. One of them shouted that he would never agree to admit untouchables to inter-dining and wearing of sacred thread. This opposition was acclaimed by a section.

The President said that Swami Prakashanand informed him that he had sent in notice signed by twenty other members to oppose this resolution and move an amendment. The President continuing declared he had received no such notice.

This was the signal for some outburst and shouts and of denial from Sanatanist. Confusion arose and the orthodox wing got up to walk-out as a protest. A Sadhu was seen waving his flag it being the signal for his followers to walk-out Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders repaired to the raised platform but they were powerless. Confusion continued for about fifteen minutes. In the meantime some Sanatanists were seen leaving the Pandal.

Sanatanist leaders and the reformers immediately held conversations. Pandit Malaviya did his best to restore calm with the result that after fifteen minutes feelings subsided aid Sanatanist leaders took their seats on the dais.

PASSED BY MAJORITY.

The President explained that two hours ago he received a letter but handed it over to the Secretary and he did not know what it contained. He said that opposition wanted to move an amendment opposing some part of the resolution. He had only declared that the resolution was passed by a majority and suggested that it should be left to the Working Committee to keep before them both the last year and this year's resolution in giving effect to the proposals. He did not call upon the opposition speakers to address the meeting because he had been informed that Pandit Malaviya was trying to secure a compromise.

Pandit Malaviya said his efforts for a compromise had failed. But he wanted the audience to understand that while the oppositionists were prepared to go further than the last year's resolution they were not prepared to go as far as the present resolution went, particularly in respect of the use of wells. He, however, appealed to the audience to accept the President's ruling that the resolution had been passed by a majority and not unanimously and he hoped they would work for unanimity in future.

SIGN OF LIFE.

Lala Lajpat Rai now came to the rostrum and there was perfect silence when he addressed the meeting. He began to dissect the resolution in order to ascertain how far there was unanimity and how far there was dissent. He asked whether there could be any difference of opinion regarding the use of public wells, public schools and public roads. (Cries of No, No. For these were maintained at publir expense. As regards private wells, schools and roads their owners had the liberty to act as they liked and no one could force them to act otherwise. (Applause). As for temples the resolution would not have any mandatory character. It was permissive. It did not force temple authorities to adrit untouchables if they did not wish to. It only wanted that proper arrangements for worship be made. Was there any thing objectionable in this? (Cries of No, No.) Thus the resolution was not materially different from that of last year; only it altered the language because religious missionaries of other societies, finding some loophole in the last year's resolution, had distributed it in lakhs among untouchables to prevent the Hindu Sabha organisation making progress with them. He was not disappointed at the feeling in the House. If they had quarrels it showed they were alive and not asleep. It showed life in the community

Pandit Din Dayal next explained the point of view of the orthodox section. He said that 150 leading Purdits from all over India were invited by Pandit Malaviya last year at Benares and the resolution framed by them represented their considered and unanimous opinion. He himself felt as much for untouchables as any other and he would do his best to see that no untouchables left them. But he felt that last year's resolution sanctioned the removal of untouchability. "According to Shastric injunctions and as far as possible." These words had, however, been omitted now

Pandit Din Dayal was interrupted thrice in the course of his speech. Confusion arose and numerous members from the audience shouted contrary opinions.

Pandit Malaviya now explained that quarrel was merely on words; for Lala Lajpat Rai's speech should leave no ground for quarrel. He assured his Sanatanist friends that as one of them he would not let any resolution be passed which was against their dharma. The resolution was not against Shastric injunctions. They were there to form Sangathan and must not precipitate a crisis over words. The view of the opposition had been fully explained by Pandit Din Dayal and had been recorded and proceedings should be continued.

It appeared that calm had finally been restored when Pandit Din Dayal and one Swami Dayananda again came over to the platform and said they had no other alter-

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HOPING AGAINST HOPE

GENEVA IMBROGLIO

THREATS AND COUNTER THREATS

LONDON, March 15.

Geneva.—The situation at Geneva remains very sombre. No progress was registered on Sunday. Towards the end of day, however, certain amount of diplomatic activity was apparent but there are no signs that anything will come out of it. Viscount Ishii meanwhile is making a strong effort in the role of an intermediary to reconcile divergent views. The London Press is generally restrained in its comments, all deploring damage to the League through the events of the past few days.

PRESS COMMENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" supports the German standpoint, especially, its offer to agree to the appointment of a commission to report on the problem of the reconstitution of the Council in September. The Paper says that this coincides with steadily growing wish among many League members for reform.

The "Chronicle" urges that the delegates should retrace their steps and show that the Locarno Treaty is not "a scrap of paper."

Sir A. Chamberlain continues to be criticised in some quarters.

"The whole of Europe rumbles with threats and counter-threats," says the 'Daily Express.' This imbroglio seething with suspicions, intrigues, bargains and deceits like the tropical swamp festering with disease and poison is the result of the vaunted Locarno method. Geneva's chance is to forget Locarno and Geneva.'

The "Times" says: "Heavens will not fall to-morrow whatever the Assembly may do. The League is of great potential value, but nothing is gained by exaggerating its present functions and powers or by assuming that the fate of the world depends entirely on this novel and hopeful experiment."

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

Second week of the Conference opens very gloomily. The position can be described as hoping against hope. The future is very uncertain. Nobody at 9 this morning seemed to know whether there would be a meeting or no to-day, but at 10-30 in the morning the Council met at the secret informal session. Even pressmen are tired of making forecasts, but those in touch with Germans early this morning attributed to Dr. Stresemann the expression of belief that the difficulty could be settled to-day, though Dr. Stresemann omitted to indicate in what quarter the change of attitude was likely to occur.—Reuter.

SWEDEN RESIGNS FROM COUNCIL.

MAKES ROOM FOR POLAND.

LONDON, March 15.

Geneva.—Dr. Stresemann informed the German pressmen, that he was officially informed that Sweden had resigned her seat on the Council to leave room for Poland. He explained that the Swedish representative had been under cross-fire from both sides and any way since Sweden had been for four years, in the Council there should be a change.

Dr. Stresemann added that Sweden's proposal should have been submitted to the Council yesterday, but at the request of Sweden was only brought up to-day. Dr. Stresemann declared that this made the situation difficult for Germany. He said there were still two possibilities, but he declined to enlarge on them.

Dr. Stresemann vehemently protested against the attacks of the German Nationalists and said he would remain at Geneva until the last moment.—Reuter.

SWEDEN NOT RESIGNED.

LONDON, March 15.

Geneva.—At one this afternoon the German Delegation modified its previous statement and declared that Sweden had not resigned but had offered to resign and that others may make a similar suggestion. Although these are not concrete proposals, it is thought that a possible solution may be found and the idea prove fruitful French circles declare that Germans are willing to consent to a solution which does not mean any increase in the Council.—Reuter.

INFORMAL MEETING CONCLUDED.

LONDON, March 15.

Geneva.—The informal meeting of the Council has concluded. No solution has yet been found and the Council is meeting again in the afternoon. Sir A. Chamberlain after the Council meeting said the situation was more hopeful.—Reuter.

GERMANY TO HAVE SEAT ON COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 14.

Geneva.—A more hopeful view prevails here at present as a solution which will save the face of all parties appears to be in sight. It is understood that the Council is working out a proposal of M. Vaudervelde according to which Germany will obtain a seat on the Council forthwith and immediately afterwards pronounce in favour of

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FINANCE BILL

GENERAL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

ATTACK ON IMPERIAL BANK

(By our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 15.

Little did the framers of the agenda for the day expect that the Independents who had kept silent during the two days allotted for the general discussion would utilize the opportunity on the motion for a second reading of the Finance Bill to make their undelivered speeches of the last week. The agenda drawn up was, therefore, of portentous length, but hardly was the consideration of the Finance Bill completed when the House rose at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. Rama Iyengar with his usual painstaking methods had come prepared to strike smashing blows at the Budget figures. He showed that the military estimates had already begun to go the wrong way and protested against the Commander-in-Chief's description of fifty crores limit as a pious hope.

Other speakers reinforced Mr. Ranga Iyengar. Mr. B. Das and Col. Gidney showed scope for economy. Sir Basil Blackett assured that he still aspired to reach that figure and did not consider it a pious hope.

ATTACK ON IMPERIAL BANK.

Mr. B. Das launched a vigorous attack on the Imperial Bank for its policy which was not the promotion of industrial development and he demanded that before the control over currency and reserve was transferred to the Bank, which it is expected the Currency Commission would recommend, that the Bank should be converted into a State Bank. Though it was felt by the members that Mr. B. Das's figures were not altogether correct Sir Basil took advantage of this weakness in Mr. Das's case and showed once again a soft corner for the Bank which he always has.

Mr. Neogy's speech was perhaps the best delivered to-day. He held Government responsible for destroying the spirit of the convention of the House voting on the Finance Bill annually with its provisions regarding the Salt Tax and the Postal Rates by frequent use by the Viceroy of his power of certification. He showed how far the policy of separation of the Railway Finances had been prematurely adopted to deprive the provinces of full relief and how the Telegraph Department was receiving a favoured treatment at the cost of Postal Revenues.

SIR BASIL'S POMPOUS REPLY.

Sir Basil Blackett's reply to the debate was a curious mixture of pompous assertions and well-intentioned advice. He characterised in effect the constitutional debate of the last week as useless because the Royal Commission, when it came out, would not only consider the constitutional views of the House and the ephemeral resolutions passed by the Cawnpore Congress as he described them, but would judge the working of reforms by the numerous advances made in the administration. The "revolutionary changes" in the personnel of departments and services by the association of Indians, the establishment of the Dehradun Military College, the sound working of the Finance Department which was largely Indianised would be considered equally important results of the new machinery.

This was pleasing to the non-official benches, but Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Charles Innes who had just then walked into the Chamber looked with a little astonishment at their colleagues' excursion into the political arena which they take to be more or less their monopoly. Sir Basil's advice to non-officials to concentrate on the discussion of the selected heads to ensure an enunciation by various members of Government of their policy and plans for the future was appreciated. This means that the Government's stubborn attitude of the last week in regard to re-arrangement of the heads of demands is not shared by the Finance Member. The sitting, however, was very dull. Benches were deserted. In fact at one time there was just the required quorum.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, March 15.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider a heavy agenda of official business including the Finance Bill. Over two dozen questions were asked about the Army Canteen Board. Replying to a question of Dr. Lohokare, Mr. Burdon said that seventy appointments for Indian officers holding the Viceroy's Commission were created since the war in the supply branch. This measure had not proved altogether a success. There had been a dearth of candidates and up till now no more than forty of the appointments could be filled by Indian officers, the remaining thirty were vacant. The Government of India had re-examined the matter. It was proposed to devise measures which would ensure supply of competent Indian candidates. In the meantime appointments for which Indian officer-candidates were not forthcoming had been filled temporarily by British warrant officers and non-commissioned officers until such time as Indian officers were available. Permanent appointments were: in supply branch 387 British Warrant Officers and non-commissioned officers and seventy Viceroy's Commissioned officers; in animal transport the former held eighty-eight appointments and the later 184, while 1,244 appointments were held by Indian Non-commissioned officers. In Mechanical Transport there were 400 British Warrant officers and Non-commissioned officers, 34

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SWARAJ FOR MADRAS

SCHEME OF SELF GOVERNING PROVINCE.

SIR. S. NAIR'S PLEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 15.

For some mysterious reasons, the Council of State was in an aggressive mood today. The Assembly had rejected the Government proposal to enhance salaries of two members on the judicial committee of the Privy Council hearing Indian cases. Government ought to have brought this motion in the Council of State earlier in the session, but Mr. Khaparde for reasons unknown suddenly felt the necessity of the Council exercising its revisionary jurisdiction. The motion he had tabled was discussed to-day for two hours with an unusual warmth, even absentee members like the Maharaja of Dharbhanga appearing on the scene and joining in the debate. Lala Ramsarandas was the only member who felt that the Council was unnecessarily going out of its way in taking upon itself the burden of giving away India's money to those living and dispensing justice 6,000 miles away, thereby prejudicing the chances of the creation of a Supreme Court in India.

But the lawyer members including Mr. Chari and Sir Sankaran Nair supported Mr. Khaparde on the ground as stated by one:—"The Assembly acted in haste and is repenting at length". This was an entirely erroneous view of the Assembly's attitude, but there was none to contradict the assertion the Swarajists being absent. Lest the resolution should run the risk of being considered a collusive, Mr. Khaparde had taken care to salt it by the rider that the persons to be appointed on enhanced salaries should be of Indian domicile. This proved too much for the loyalist section in the Council who headed by a nominated member from Jullundar, Sardar Charanjit Singh, and aided by Government "benevolence" successfully robbed Mr. Khaparde of his much-sought for glory.

During the debate, Mr. Khaparde was pointedly asked if he favoured the amendment of Sardar Charanjit Singh. He had to reply: "I will not make a grievance of it if the words relating to Indian domicile are removed." He thus gave away the secret of his plan and the Assembly was thus left with a proposition as originally moved by Government in the Assembly and rejected there.

Sir Sankaran Nair could not tolerate the removal of the saving clause whereby Indians would be appointed. He insisted that Indians should be appointed because the Hindu and Mahomedan Law remained uncodified. But Rajas and Maharajas galore paraded with manuscript oratory and shouted "ayes" when the amendment was put, as well as when the motion as amended was put, and so it was carried. Thus once again the Council of State has undone the work of the Assembly which had more in view the question of establishing a Supreme Court in India.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR TAMIL DISTRICTS.

The long-expected motion of Sir Sankaran Nair for complete self-government on Dominion model for the ten Tamil Districts of the Madras Presidency was next moved and obtained from the Government spokesman their views opposed to it. Sir Sankaran, it was whispered a few days ago in the Swarajist circles, had a mandate from the 'Justice' Party of Madras to move this resolution. The truth of it is not known but the speech with which he started the debate had nothing special about it. In fact he had supplied every member with a printed copy of his speech. The Madras Member, therefore, read it so fast as to confine himself to the thirty-minutes' limit. In this he succeeded, but there were several non-officials ready to attack his scheme as unsound and unworkable. But Mr. Crerar got the precedence in explaining Government opposition to it on two main grounds. He analysed the demand into two, namely, the creation of a province on linguistic basis, and grant of full provincial autonomy to the Tamil speaking race. The first he met by pointing out that there has been no demand from the community as laid down by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The second he declared as impossible of consideration as the Council would only be sitting in judgment on matters which are to come within the scope of a Statutory or Royal Commission.

Sir Sankaran Nair was anxious to have the debate continued but the members preferred to take more time to digest the scheme he had outlined, the scheme being very complicated and defective as Mr. Crerar succinctly pointed out. The motion will be further debated to-morrow and a decision very likely adverse will be taken on it.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, March 15.

Two non-official resolutions were discussed by the Council of State to-day.

Sir Narasimha Sarma was in the Distinguished Visitors' Box.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

The first was a motion by Mr. Khaparde to reverse the decision of the Assembly which had rejected the official proposition for enhancement of salaries to two members of the Privy Council with Indian experience to hear Indian appeals. Mr. Khaparde moved that the persons shall possess recent knowledge of Indian Law and practice and shall be of Indian domicile, their salary be £4,000 per annum each, half to be paid from Indian revenues and that during any period this salary is enjoyed any

(Continued on next page).

BUDGET GRANTS VOTED.

SWARAJISTS ABSENT.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The debate on Monday in the Bombay Legislative Council was dull and dreary and the attendance was thinner than on previous days. The Hon. Members seem to have been tired of attending the Council Hall day in and day out well nigh a month now and are anxious to get back home. The Government benches were quite secured and safe whether other Hon. Members attend or not with their majority and whenever an Independent member ventured to fight a motion to a division the result of voto was invariably three times more for the Government than the Independents. The grant demands under various heads therefore were secured by Government with mechanical precision without the least trouble and the voice of the few handful of Independents was the voice in the wilderness. The Council proceedings were therefore reduced to a farce to ventilate grievances before an empty House by two or three individual members though they realized before the solid majority of Government their opposition would avail nothing. At the fag end of the day Government mustered their protege strong to vote for the Sukkur Barrage and Back Bay Reclamation Schemes and the demand of the Government to loan Rs. 1,03,00,000 for the Lloyd Barrage was carried with ease and without trouble despite the opposition of a few members from Sind. It is expected that the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would make a long statement to-day on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Monday passed the grant for Rs. 1,22,12,000 for Civil Works, demanded by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah on Saturday. The Swarajists were absent.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) then moved a total demand for Rs. 18,85,000 under the head of "Stationery and Printing."

Mr. S. S. Dev moved for a cut of four lakhs of rupees in the demand. He complained that the demand was over estimated by 40 per cent.

Mr. A. Master (General Secretary) explained that it was difficult to ascertain the expenditure under this head as stationery and printing were more needed than previous years. They had therefore to estimate rather liberally.

After some discussion Mr. Dev withdrew his motion and the original grant was approved.

Sir Henry Lawrence then moved for a total demand of Rs. 16,21,000 under the head of Miscellaneous (Reserved) which was approved.

A total demand for Rs. 28,08,000 under the head of Miscellaneous Adjustment and other minor demands were also approved without discussion.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then moved for a total demand of Rs. 2,19,27,000 head of Construction Works.

Mr. Cowasji said the estimate showed a decrease of nearly 90 lakhs of rupees over the current year. The decrease was the result of urgent instructions given to all officers to submit very conservative estimates of expenditure so as to avoid incidence of interests charges and unspent balances on loan money.

LLOYD BARRAGE LOAN.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved to omit provision for loan to Lloyd Barrage amounting to Rs. 1,03,00,000.

Mr. Pahalajani refused to take into consideration Government revenue forecasts and said unless the project on the left of Sind realize a minimum of Rs. 150 per acre rising to Rs. 250 per acre, the income forecasts would turn out hopelessly wrong. He therefore warned Government to pause and consider before they lend Rs. 103 lakhs for the scheme.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai doubted whether the scheme would prove beneficial to agriculturists as it was expected to prove.

Mr. H. A. Laljee supporting the motion said Government were not able to say definitely even now as to what the scheme would actually cost and, therefore, they had wisely set apart a large amount for contingency. Government had no money for education and medical relief and he was surprised to see that they were giving such a large loan to the Lloyd Barrage from their surplus balance.

Mr. A. R. Dalal said this loan was to be financed from the surplus balance which otherwise would have been deposited with the Government of India. The advantage accrued was that while from the Government of India they would get three and a half per cent. for their deposit, they would get five and a half per cent. from the Lloyd Barrage.

Sir Henry Lawrence said if they borrowed from the Government of India a crore of rupees they would have to pay interest at the rate of five and a half per cent. Instead of borrowing therefore they were lending money from their surplus which would save Rs. two lakhs by way of interest.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day when it is expected the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would make a long statement on the Reclamation Scheme.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nairobi.—The Air Force Fliers from Cairo to Cape Town have arrived at Kisumu.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The Belgian airman Medaets has left for Assuan.—Reuter's Special.

PARTING OF WAYS

SIGNIFICANCE OF WALK-OUT

MR. S. SRINIVAS IYENGAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar spoke on the significance of the Swarajists' walk-out at a meeting held at Dadar, on Monday night, under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

Mr. Nariman said the political life in this city had become dull and visitors like the lecturer should visit the city more often to wake them from their lethargy.

Mr. Iyengar said Bombay founded the Indian National Congress and subsidised the national movement, for on their sinews of war the success of a movement depended. The Mahatma also depended on Bombay for sinews of war to carry on his propaganda. But Bombay had lately been very lethargic, and he did not know its cause. Probably, Bombay would take her right place in the country before the next elections began. Now that Mahatma Gandhi had retired, he hoped lesser men would come forward and do their best for the national cause. Somehow he felt that Bombay had not got the best out of Mahatma Gandhi, and he felt also that Bombay had been somewhat remiss in her Khadi work, although the apostle of Khadi was in the Bombay Presidency. He was sure that the Responsivists and Swarajists would soon come together.

NOT SUFFICIENTLY PATRIOTIC.

Coming to the subject of the meeting he said the real need for many-sided action was that they were not sufficiently patriotic. He had come to the unsatisfactory conclusion that their desire for Swaraj was not as keen as it ought to be. They talked a great deal of sacrifice and suffering and they did undergo a great deal of suffering—far more suffering, than they expected or were capable of—and they showed an astonishing capacity for sacrifice after the Special Congress Session at Calcutta and the retreat of Bardoli. It was said that the Mahatma had failed to keep his promise of Swaraj within one year, but then they must remember that the orders of the Congress then went farther than the orders of the Government. People then forgot their religious and communal differences and obeyed the mandate of either the Mahatma, or the Working Committee, or the All-India Congress Committee, and people went into jails without any fear of them. The orders of these bodies were more potent than those of Government as in the case of the boycott of the Prince of Wales. He was personally of the opinion that the Bardoli decision was wrongful and was not in the best interests of the country. Now they had subsided into the acquiescence of a foreign Government and there was an intellectual rebellion against Swaraj,—for now every one wanted to be independent in their judgment, and every one wanted the liberty to differ from one another. The Moderates thought that Swaraj was to be obtained by reasoning with their opponents, and by mere juggling with words. Even the most extreme leaders now said that there was no possibility of civil disobedience in India, and they only wanted to hold the ideal of civil disobedience before their eyes. But if the Moderates wanted Dominion Government in the future, Swarajists also held their ideal of civil disobedience for the future. Everything was for the future, in fact. (Laughter.)

PARTING OF WAYS.

Some of the Independents in the Assembly thought that the real mandate to the members should have come from their constituents, and these constitutional experts said that the Congress was run by a caucus and that it should not dictate to the members. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal had made certain reputation long ago, but the speaker believed that after a certain age leaders should retire, and leave the field to younger men. He said that although he was 51 himself. (Laughter.) The electorates so far as they came under the control of the Congress were justified in taking their candidates from the Congress electorates which were disciplined and educated by the Congress. The members were elected on the Congress pledge. The Congress voter knew for whom he was voting, and that he was voting for the Swaraj Party and he also knew that the person for whom he voted was under some sort of control of some national organisation with the best brains, and the best hearts of India,—an organisation which they had been building up for the last 40 years. He did not know what constitutional or legislative error there was in this. "The Times of India" saw no future for them, and it drew the moral that they should have secondary electorates in the future, and that they should not have primary electorates in India. The speaker's point was that while they must non-co-operate in the Council, they must co-operate with the electorates outside them. The country had come to the parting of the ways and the speaker did not know why the other party in the Assembly was called Independent, because it was only independent of their countrymen and of none also.

Speaking about Responsivists, Mr. Iyengar said unless the Viceroy made a suitable gesture the Congressmen could not go back on their pledge of non-acceptance of office, and from the trouble created by the acceptance of the Presidentship by Mr. Patel and the membership of the Skeen Committee by Mr. Nehru it was evident they were not sufficiently disciplined for accepting office. He appealed to the people of Maharashtra to accept in full the Congress programme and to sink their differences at this juncture, which he was sure they would do ultimately.

Referring to Hindu-Muslim and Brahmin and non-Brahmin differences, he said it was necessary for them to be absolutely just and scrupulous to every community and where that was done he had found the problem to be very easy of solution. He found beneath all this communalism mere selfishness, and he had found that every communalist was a rank coward for he wanted to please Government by every possible means.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WALK-OUT.

Coming to the Swarajist walk-out, the speaker said it was not an election device as said by some. In the first place the walk-out was in answer to the Cawnpore Congress mandate. That Congress had brought the Swarajists under full control of the Congress which was not the case before. It was the one single homogeneous well-disciplined group, and for the first time their masters, the bureaucracy, had got to realise that they had not to deal with a handful of people in the Assembly, but with the greatest national organisation in the country. Both Mahatmaji and Das believed that the more the people believed in the Congress the nearer would they be to Swaraj and the Swarajists had shown by coming out that they were willing to abide by the Congress mandate. If civil disobedience was outside the pale of practical politics then they had this walk-out, and there was not the slightest doubt that all the response they had so far got was that the Government was firmer than ever in the saddle. The coming out of the Swarajists had impressed their foreigner masters, for Englishmen really respected non-co-operation, for in sheer ability and diplomacy Indians were no match to Europeans. Even Mr. Jinnah had not been able to win Swaraj he said although he possessed many of the qualities of their rulers. The Swarajists would after coming out organise the country and would do some work in it and enthuse it. It was both a patriotic and business proposition—this coming out. He asked the people outside the councils to support those who were inside it, for people were not ready for civil disobedience. They must help the election work in every way.

Speaking of the duty of the Press he said when he came to Bombay he was bewildered and his brain became like sponge. He wanted the Indian Press to be what the English Press was during the War. It must know what was in the interest of the country and what was not. They must not be guided in their choice of papers by the pictures contained in them, but by their inherent patriotism and nationalism.

Coming to the question of the selection of candidates, he said, they must take the greatest care, otherwise there was likely to be a disaster. He emphasised the fact of the non-violence of their struggle, and said the Indian Press must speak with one voice at this juncture and it was their duty to encourage only the nationalist and patriotic papers and they must not see them languish for want of support from them.

Mr. Nariman expressed great regret at the attitude of Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly.

SWARAJISTS CONGRATULATED.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya then proposed, and Mr. Pothan Joseph and Mr. Sahasrabudhe seconded and supported respectively, the following resolution which was passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee congratulates the Swarajists and others who walked out of the Assembly and the Provincial Councils in obedience to the Congress Mandate and calls upon the voters to solidly support the Congress candidates in the ensuing general elections to the various legislatures."

FINANCE BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

Viceroy's Commissioned officers and 281 Non-commissioned officers.

Another question of Dr. Lohokare elicited the reply that there was no British or Anglo-Indian officer holding honorary King's Commission on the effective list of the Indian Army or its departments. On the non-effective list also there was no British officer, but there were between sixty and seventy Ruling Princes and Indian nobles and one Anglo-Indian holding honorary King's Commissions in various ranks from Lieut.-General to 2nd-Lieut. Regular Indian officers on effective and retired list were granted honorary King's Commission as Captains and Lieutenants only.

The House proceeded to elect the panel of eight members from whom six members of the Central Advisory Committee will be nominated. The House also agreed to the motion of Sir Charles Innes for the election of a panel of 16 members out of which the Standing Emigration Committee members will be nominated. Before this motion was accepted Mr. Joshi and Mr. Ahmed urged the necessity for publishing the proceedings of this Committee.

TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff Act Amendment Bill. Sir Charles Innes accepted the amendments of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai for including "cotton yarns reeling machines and picking bands" in the clause dealing with textile machinery. When the Commerce Member asked that the Bill as amended be passed, Mr. B. Das made a general attack on the tariff policy of the Government and their half-hearted policy of protection. Cement was not having proper protection while sacc'arine smuggling could have been prevented by arrangements with foreign Governments. The Commerce Member's Tariff Bill was then passed.

Mr. Tonkinson then moved the consideration of the Madras Civil Courts Amendment Bill. After Mr. Rangachariar had uttered a word of caution in its use the Bill was passed.

SWARAJ FOR MADRAS.

(Continued from previous page)

pension payable to either of them from Indian revenues shall lapse. The mover said that his motion did not interfere with the establishment of a supreme court in India. There were some matters which were better decided in England and there were other matters partaking of local colour which were better decided in India. Therefore India stood to gain by having members in the Privy Council in London while it could also have a Supreme Court.

Sardar Charanjit Singh moved for deletion of words "and shall be Indian domicile."

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, accepted the resolution subject to the amendment of Sardar Charanjit Singh.

Sir Sankaran Nair said that as long as Hindu and Mahomedan Law remained uncodified there must be Indian judges on the Privy Council to take part in the disposal of Indian cases. If Anglo-Indian retired judges were to be appointed on Judicial Committee in their own country then there was no need of an increase. Increase would be justified only in case Indians were appointed and Indians must be appointed so long as Hindu and Mahomedan Law was not codified. At the same time he did not see why the increase should not be granted to the present members on the Privy Council.

Now followed a series of short speeches in support of the motion as amended by Sardar Charanjit Singh.

Lala Ram Sarandas was the only member to oppose both the resolution and the amendment as he considered it would be a bad precedent for India to start contributing to salaries of people in England especially as they did not know where it would end.

Mr. Desikarachari said no useful purpose would be served by converting this highest court of appeal into a mere advisory body and it was better to have this court as far away from India as possible He agreed with Sir Sankaran Nair that these persons must be Indians.

The resolution as amended by Sardar Charanjit Singh was carried.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR MADRAS.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair then moved a resolution recommending to the Government of India to advise His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be required to constitute ten districts inhabited by the Tamil speaking race (Chingalpet, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly) into 4 provinces with complete self-Government.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that these districts contained a population of twenty millions of which over 810,000 were Mahomedans. In framing a constitution for these districts he wanted to follow the self-Governing dominions of the British Empire as far as possible. The Government of provinces should consist of a King, a Senate and a House of Commons. Parliament should have power to make laws for Peace, order and good government of the provinces in respect of all subjects including taxation, expenditure, loans, postal and telegraphic services, railways, aeroplanes, naval, military and air forces. There was no danger in giving the province control over forces. The Tamil land was in the extreme south and need not fear any foreign invasion. It did not require army except for police purposes but it might be desirable to create an army so that eventually when British India got Home Rule there might be armies created by provinces which would be able to undtrtake the defence of the Empire. He thought that the provinces would surely be able to create an Indian force efficient and loyal to civil power long before British Government. In time of peace Government of the provinces would have the entire control of their own military, naval and air forces but during war the Viceroy would have iomplete control of all these forces.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Referring to communal differences and different classes Sir Sankaran Nair pointed out that in his opinion these were not domestic problems as they were not working for independent India but for the Dominion status.

Proceeding, the speaker explained that the House of Commons would consist of 300 members chosen by single electoral districts by universal suffrage and secret ballot, voters to be more than thirty years. He preferred universal suffrage in the interests of the so-called lower classes. These people had taken keen interest in the elections to the Councils and other bodies and there was no reason why they should not be responsible for their own ffure. The communal representation claimed by Mahomedans was due to strained relations between communities in Northern India but as Syed Murtuza Sahib himself admitted in the Assembly debate on the reforms for the Frontier the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans in Madras Presidency were the most cordial and there was no communal hitch there. For other reasons also communal representation was uncalled for and futile but all the benefits of communal representation would be secured by allowing the voter to choose his own electoral district. The other minor communities are too small to be represented by separate nominees of their own but he provided against any undue deliberation on the part of the House of Commons by the safeguard of periodical dissolution of one-third of the Assembly a second house and reconsideration of legislative measures.

100 MEMBERS TO RETIRE EVERY YEAR.

Explaining this aspect Sir Sankaran Nair said that on the expiration of a year from the date of the first election 100 members would be chosen by ballot to vacate their seats and a fresh election would take place for the vacancies. This process would take place for the next two years and from after that time a batch of one hundred would continue to vacate after having been members for three years. The senate would consist of persons (a) whose income from land was not less than one lakh of rupees. (B) who have been members of Government before and after this Act was passed and (C) members of civil service who have retired after 25 years' service. Any law passed by the House of Commons shall become operative when it received the assent of the Senate.

The senate might refer the measure for further consideration of the House of Commons after the next election of one hundred members and the Governor-in-Council might, on request of the senate, remit the measure for consideration by the House of Commons after the next election. The decision of the House of Commons shall then be final. On reference to the House of Commons by the Senate it would be open to the former to refer the measure immediately to the opinion of the electorate. If in spite of all these safeguards Mahomedans claimed communal representation then he would agree to it as he was satisfied they would themselves recognise its baneful effects.

The dominion civil service would be recruited solely by competition for the next five years under the same conditions as now prevailed but after five years the House of Commons could regulate the conditions of service but the existing members would not be disturbed or affected in any manner.

Sir Sankaran Nair proceeding said the Tamil nation was as intellectual as any other in India and it was liberal in its attitude towards all religions. Lord Birkenhead had admitted that the Reforms had worked very well in Madras and indeed Madras had gone very far in the direction of unitary government. After quoting the opinion of the Chief Minister, the Raja of Panagal, on this point Sir Sankaran Nair appealed to the Government for the grant of reforms he had asked so that there could be established the British Commonwealth of Nations in which each nation or race might develop its own civilization.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Crerar opposed the resolution. He said it raised a multiplicity of issues, each one of which was of an extreme magnitude and complexity. The two main issues were constitution of Province on linguistic basis and grant to it of complete self-Government. On the first issue the Joint Parliamentary Committee had pointed out that the proposal must emanate directly from the community concerned. There must be a strong indication of public opinion expressed through the local Legislature concerned. This proposal had not come to the Government of India in proper form or through proper channel. Mr. Crerar, therefore, demurred and would not take the suggestion of the mover for granted, although it was not unsound in itself. What, he asked, would happen to Madras city itself, the present capital of the Presidency.

Sir Sankaran Nair: Madras is outside my resolution.

Mr. Crerar: I am glad my friend recognises to other parts the liberty to take that old historical capital of the presidency. The second issue was Provincial Autonomy. This was raised by the Assembly on 18th September last and rejected by this House. Mr. Crerar, therefore, protested against the same issue being raised within a year in a different form. Constitutional matters of this kind must come within the scope of a statutory or Royal Commission and if this Council attempted to say yes or no on numerous groups of questions raised by Sir Sankaran Nair then they would be prejudicing the enquiry. Proceeding, the speaker examined the scheme outlined by the mover. He pointed out there would be no executive council. He acknowledged the compliment paid to the Civil Service by their being on the Senate but the Senate would not be really representative unless the industrial and other interests were properly represented. If adult suffrage was resorted to, then a particular community would be not only shaping its own destiny but also the destiny of all those in that newly-to-be-carved-out province. Then again the proposal to turn out one hundred members after every year would militate against the growth of party system in the House of Commons. Sir Sankaran had said that the Tamil Province need fear no hostile invasion. Was it because there was British Navy and Army in India and had Sir Sankaran forgotten the German ship "Emden" which bombarded the capital of the Madras Presidency for a few hours and did the mover think that his Provincial Army would be able enough to meet foreign invasion and did he believe that economic, moral and social progress could be secured in the manner he proposed? "Where among the most civilized States in the modern world will you find a State in which these forms of progress are promoted entirely by the Executive Government. No Government, national or otherwise, is capable of discharging all these tasks single-handed. It has not been in the past; it will not be so in future."

Further discussion on the resolution was adjourned till to-morrow.

STORM IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, March 15.

Nagpur and neighbouring districts experienced unseasonable rains yesterday accompanied by hail-stones. There was a heavy down-pour followed by hail-stones but it is reported no damage was caused as it did on the 7th when a cyclone accompanied by thunder-storm and hail-stones caused much material damage to many people and seasonal crops.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT GAINS A SEAT.

LONDON, March 15.

Government gained a seat at the bye-election for English universities due to the resignation of Mr. Fisher. Sir Arthur Hopkinson, Conservative, got 2,343 votes and Mr. Ramsay Muir, Liberal 2,000 votes.—Reuter.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

(Continued from page 7.)

an addition of one non-permanent seat leaving the meeting of the Assembly in September to select the country which is to occupy that seat. The question of the addition to permanent seats appears to have been abandoned at present.—Reuter.

SPAIN WITHDRAWS CLAIM.

LONDON, March 14.

The embroglio at Geneva continues to be the predominant topic of European discussion. The latest reported development given currency to by the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent is that Spain and Brazil have withdrawn their claims for permanent seats on the Council of the League and decided to vote for Germany's permanent seat unconditionally. Opinion is expressed that this makes it likely that the Polish claim also will have to be dropped and consequently a solution of the deadlock can be expected.

A most interesting news from Paris states that some of the papers there are expressing surprise at a new revelation made by M. Briand in the course of addressing the French journalists that the Allies have recently promised Germany that she will be eventually allotted and located a Colonial mandate.—Reuter.

DR. STRESEMANN'S CONTENTION.

LONDON, March 14.

British well-informed quarters in London refuse to take entirely a pessimistic view of the general situation. These circles point out that the situation does not affect the signature of the Locarno treaties but that these will not operate until Germany is admitted at Geneva.

The latest news from Geneva says that an article of Dr. Stresemann in "The Journal De Geneva" on the crisis has favourably impressed the League circles. He declares that Germany has not made the entry of Poland to the Council a question of principle. Germany is ready, after her admission to the League, to get pending questions solved in the September session and Germany will be ready to abide by the Assembly's majority decision as to who shall enter the Council as a non-permanent member. He suggests that special Committee members of the Council of the Assembly might draw up a report on the matter for submission to the Council.—Reuter.

WORK AT LOCARNO DESTROYED.

LONDON, March 14.

The London press comment is outspoken. The "Observer" says the whole episode has made a disgusting impression on the British public opinion. The great work of peace accomplished at Locarno and outside the League has been nearly destroyed inside. An attempt before Germany's admission to change and tamper with the fundamental principle of the League's constitution that permanent seats on the Council should be reserved to greater nations is no act of good faith in the plain and ordinary sense.

The "Sunday Times" asserts that there would have been none of this ferment if Britain sat firmly and promptly on the first signs of the ferment. "We are to be blamed for not asserting ourselves sooner and not making it plain to everybody that we regarded Germany's sole admission to the Council as a point of international honour and secondly it is our policy to reserve permanent seats on the Council for great powers."—Reuter.

A SMASH APPREHENDED.

LONDON, March 14.

Geneva.—The British view of the League Council crisis to-night is that hope should not be abandoned until a catastrophe occurs. They do not see, however, how a smash can be averted.—Reuter.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENED

LONDON, March 15.

Mr. Baldwin at the Ministry of Labour opened the International Conference convened by the British Government to consider the possibility of an International Agreement regulating the hours of labour. France, Belgium, Germany and Italy were represented.—Reuter.

PASTOR ALLOWED TO PREACH.

LONDON, March 14.

Amsterdam.—The Church Council, Amsterdam south, has decided by a large majority to allow Geelkerken to preach to-day and continue to support him.

The Church was crowded to-day but there was no incident.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar left Bombay by the Madras Mail last night.

By command of the King, Major-General Sir Hanbury Williams, called on the Persian Charge d'Affaires and offered His Majesty's congratulations on the Shah's birthday.

REMOVE THE BLOT.

(Continued from previous page)

natives but to walk out. A number of orthodox members rose and again fell into confusion.

NO WALK-OUT, PLEASE.

Pandit Malaviya again came to the rostrum and said they had assembled there to enhance their prestige, but their quarrels were having a contrary effect. They would repent their action if they walked out. There was nothing in the resolution against their dharma and if there was he would take the whole curse on his head. (Applause).

Swami Dayanand and Pandit Din Dayal again rose to speak. This caused another outburst of shouts asking them to sit down.

Lala Lajpat Rai came to explain the position and was cheered but by this time the house was again in a state of pandemonium.

Pandit Malaviya came again and made a final appeal asking those who differed either quietly to walk out or to remain in the House and bow to the president's ruling that the resolution had been passed by a majority. The walk-out would cause them pain. If, however, quiet was not restored he would be obliged to leave the Pandal.

Pandit Din Dayal announced his acceptance of Pandit Malaviya's appeal and quiet was restored.

The Shuddhi programme was then passed unanimously and the Mahasabha rose till to-morrow.—A. P.

RUNNING OF CANDIDATES.

BHAI PARMANAND'S VIEW.

DELHI, Mar. 14.

Bhai Permanand, leader of the section which stands for the Hindu Mahasabha running its own candidates in the next general election interviewed after the Subjects Committee had passed a resolution in the nature of compromise said that his belief was that Hindus should suspend for at least five years all activities and concentrate on their organisation.

Swaraj, he said, would be nearer only if the Hindus organised themselves. He felt distressed over the defeat of his party but he was not discouraged. He believed the Maha Sabha would have soon to realise that the only possible attitude it could adopt was to undertake the running of candidates for the general election. To-day's decision, he felt, was mainly influenced by politicians belonging to various political groups who were anxious to keep their position intact.

REGRETTABLE ATTITUDE.

Bhai Permanand believed that Pundit Motilal's Party had failed in its policy while Mahatma Gandhi still stuck to non-co-operation. He held that Councils were a useful training ground and that these should be captured with the intention to work the Reforms as advocated by the Maharashtra group. He regretted Pundit Malaviya's attitude and expressed opinion that the resolution had put a heck to the movement of organising Hindus.—A. P.

MAHASABHA AND ELECTION

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

DELHI, March 14.

The following compromise resolution has been adopted by the Subjects Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha on the election issue:—

"This session of the Hindu Mahasabha confirms and adopts the resolution of the Working Committee passed at Simla on 23rd August, 1925 to the effect 'that for the protection of Hindu interests the Hindu Sabhas should not put forward candidates for election but in case of an apprehension that any candidate is undesirable for and will be harmful to the Hindu interests it should be the duty of the Hindu voters to oppose such a candidate.'"

PARTY PROGRAMMES.

"This Mahasabha empowers the committee appointed at Belgaum for the purpose of ascertaining and formulating the Hindu opinion on the subject of the Hindu Muslim problems in relation to the question of further constitutional reforms to watch the Hindu interests in the coming elections to the various legislatures and authorises that in consultation with provincial Hindu Sabhas and having regard to conditions obtaining in different provinces it should take all proper steps which include the running of its own candidates where necessary to safeguard the Hindu interests.

This Mahasabha requests and expects all political parties in legislatures to arrange their party programme and work as to leave the members of different religious communities free to vote on matters affecting their own particular community.

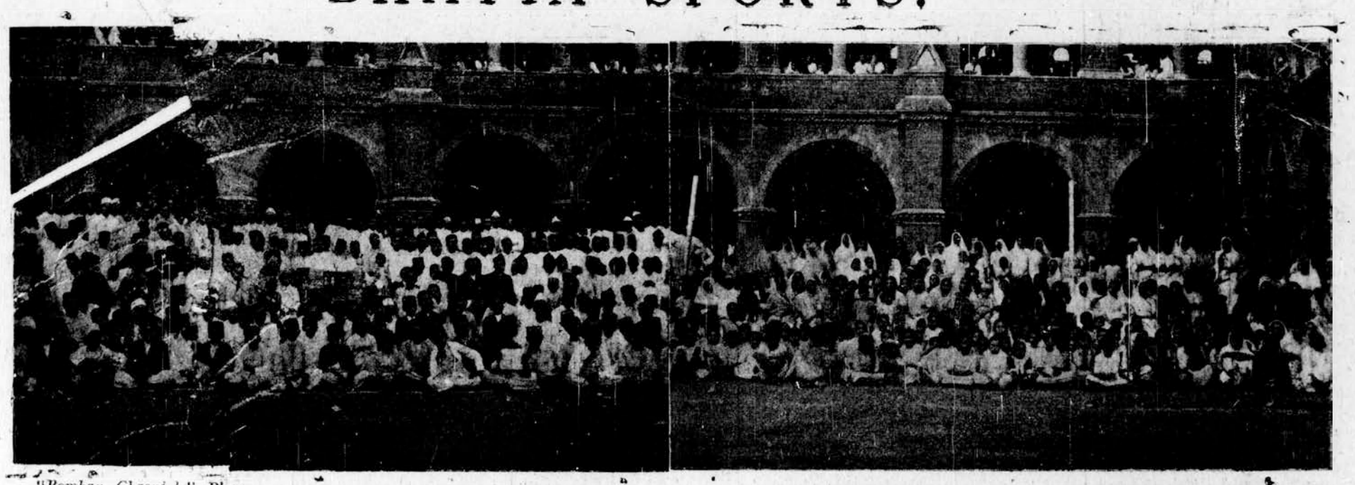
The amendment of Lala Dunichand, M.L.A. Swarajist, that the Hindu Maha Sabha should have nothing to do with elections was defeated in the Subjects Committee.—A. P.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TOURCOING WAREHOUSES,

LONDON, March 15.

Lille.—A serious fire broke out in Tourcoing warehouses and destroyed enormous stocks of wool and cotton. The damage is estimated at five million francs. Two firemen were killed and 15 injured by the collapse of the roof.—Reuter.

BHATIA SPORTS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the gathering which met on the Elphinstone High School grounds to witness the annual athletic sports of Bhatia boys and girls on Sunday.

The "Matka" race by girls.

The Bhatia "Sandow", Mr. Chuwar mal bending a thick iron rod across his knee.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI CONFERENCE.

JAMNALALJI'S APPEAL FOR TOLERATION.

EVILS OF CHILD-MARRIAGE.

ELOQUENT PLEA FOR KHADDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 14.

Seth Jamnalalji, President Elect of the 8th Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha, arrived to-day at 10 a.m. He was received by an enthusiastic crowd numbering thousands before the train arrived. The platform was fully packed with prominent Marwaris and other admirers. Various volunteer corps were parading the platform. Among the prominent men seen were Seths Atmaramji, Khemka, Prabhudayalji, Narsinghka, Jamnadasji, Poddar, Lakshminarainji, Gadodia, Melaramji, Dwarkadasji Chazipuria, Gadodia rangraiji, Basantlalji, Murarka with their friends. Kumar Chandkaran and Soorajkaranji, Sarda, Pandit, Padmasingh, Sharma and a host of others. Malviyaji also graced the occasion for a few minutes. On alighting Jamnalalji was profusely garlanded and received with shouts of joy and showers of flowers. Outside he was taken in a well-arranged procession through the bazars in a tastefully decorated carriage.

The procession ended in the cloth market where he is putting up.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is a summary of the presidential address delivered by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at the eighth annual session of the All-India Marwari Conference held at Delhi yesterday:—

He was too well aware of his own shortcomings, he said, not to feel how unworthy he was of the high office that he had been called upon to occupy. That was precisely the reason why he had declined to accept that honour for the last five years successively when it had been offered to him. In the present instance, however, he had to yield to their pressure of love. He then described at some length the keen struggle that is at present going on in the Marwari community between the orthodox section and the party of young reformers and said that while his own sympathies were wholly on the side of the reformers, he would warn the young party against the temptation to rush matters. They should not forget that there was also a conservative section in the Marwari community that was likely to view their forward policy with nervousness and alarm. Instead, therefore, of trying to stampede them into reform by dint of majority resolutions, they should try to convert them to their views by gentle persuasion suffering and force of personal example. The authority of the Maha Sabha should not be used to coerce the unwilling and the sceptical, but to convert them by the exercise of moral pressure. On the other hand, it was equally the duty of the orthodox party not to go out of its way to hinder the cause of reforms, if only because it was bound to prevail in the end inspite of them, if they could not help it. The world was changing fast and the better part of wisdom on their part would be to adapt themselves to the changed conditions instead of vainly kicking against the inevitable.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Referring to the practice of social boycott, he said that it was purely a moral weapon and should be employed in a moral issue only. Society for instance, had a perfect right to ostracise a person in order to preserve its ideals or to safeguard public morals and other social virtues. But when ostracism was used by a majority to suppress honest opinion or merely to enforce its will on a minority even when no moral issue was involved, it became a veritable engine of oppression and productive of great evil. It bred mral cowardice and encouraged hypocrism. He had noticed with regret the growing practice now-a-days on the part of the orthodox section to punish with ostracism sincere young men who deserved to be honoured for their courage, for no other fault than their desire to get rid of narrow social restrictions. And he referred to the recent attempt on the part of the Maheshwari community to ostracise the Birla family, so well-known for its enlightenment, philanthropy and patriotism, as an instance in point. His heart went out to these sincere souls. He exhorted them not to be down-hearted but to continue the good fight against social evils without flinching. Were not some of the greatest reformers like Shankaracharya, Ballabhachari, Prahladh and Mira Bai similarly persecuted? He hoped that they would try to overcome hatred and prejudice by love which nothing in the world could withstand.

CHARGE OF MONEY-GRABBING.

The speaker then took up the charge of money-grabbing that was often levelled against the Marwari communiy. There was nothing wrong in accumulating wealth, he observed, provided it was done by fair and honest means. But he was afraid that the Marwaris had yet much to do to win the sympathy and esteem of the people. It was their duty to see that they did not simply help to drain away the wealth of the people just as England was doing. A substantial part of their gains ought to be employed among and for the good of the people among whom they lived.

KHADDAR.

Similarly it as up to them to adjure such commercial undertakings as were likely to be detrimental to the best interests of the country. The most glaring instance of this kind was the business in foreign cloth which was draining away the very life-blood of the nation. The Marwaris could best identify themselves with the masses by adopting Khadi wear in their own persons and by advancing loans without interest to finance the Khadi movement. Rajasthan continued the speaker, has facilities for producing the cheapest Khadi in India. He hoped that it will not fail to attract the necessary talent and capital of Rajasthan to develop its resources. He suggested to prominent Marwaris personally to visit the various Khadi centres in the country which, in his opinion, were sacred, like so many places of pilgrimage, and they would then realize the possibilities of Khaddar.

COW PROTECTION.

As regards the question of cow protection, the president said that it was no use quarreling with those who did not believe in it; the problem had to be tackled scientifically. The only means to save the cow was to develop the existing *"pinjarapoles"* into ideal dairies and to run tanneries for utilizing the hides of dead cattle in the interests of cow-protection. Gandhiji had after an exhaustive study of the subject prepared an elaborate scheme on these lines. He appealed to them to help him in that work by placing at his disposal all those funds which were at present being expended on the upkeep of *"pinjarapoles."*

The speaker then proceeded to expatiate at some length on the necessity of introducing social reforms among the Marwaris. Luxury and extravagance were rife among them. Idleness was sapping their very moral foundation. In his opinion, the organization of Khaddar work offered a wholesome occupation to many a Marwari youth. They had likewise to get rid of the purdah system and the vulgar and ugly craze of ornaments, which was as wasteful as it was full of danger.

CHILD MARRIAGES.

The practice of child marriage was another grave danger to Hindu society which required to be immediately stopped. It was at the root of India's widow problem and was a fruitful source of vice and moral corruption. As for the re-marriage of child-widows, strongly as he felt on the subject, said, Sethji, he refrained from saying anything, it having been declared to be outside the scope of the present conference. The education of the Marwari youth was being neglected and required to be attended to. He wished that they could be sent to suitable institutions in increasing numbers where their moral and spiritual training could be attended to by worthy and capable preceptors. The multiplication of sub-castes and the restrictions about inter-dining and inter-marriage based on them he considered to be vicious in this age of progress. They were an obstacle in the way of unity and, therefore, ought to be abolished. The wasteful extravagance on the occasion of weddings ought to be checked and the interdiction on visits to foreign countries removed.

APPEAL FOR TOLERATION.

He concluded by making a fervent appeal for broad-mindedness and toleration and warned them against developing a narrowness of outlook. Those who were anxious for reforms should reserve all their strictness for themselves, but have only toleration for those who differed from them. They should not try to saddle their views on unwilling minds but wait and trust to the future. Likewise the conservative section should try to understand and appreciate the view point of the younger generation. That was his message to the Conference.

PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

"BETTER FRUIT" CAMPAIGN.

The publicity department of the Presidency Agricultural Show which is proposed ot be held at Poona in October next, says in the course of a press communique:—

There is no doubt that one of the features of the great Presidency Agricultural Show to be held in Poona in a few months' time will be that section which will in unmistakable terms urge upon the people of this Presidency to "eat more fruit" after the cultivators have been shown how to grow more fruit. Judging by present plans, the Government Horticulturalist intends to put up a most interesting and unique section. For a long time now Dr. Cheema has been conducting numerous experiments in connection with the production of better fruit and the preparation of fruit products, recognising that only in this way will it be possible to broaden the outlet for fruit produce. But up to now he has found it very difficult to discover a means of giving general publicity to his schemes and results; but in the forthcoming Show every advantage will be his, and a hurried glance through his plans demonstrates that the display in his section will be amongst the most popular of all.

It has now been definitely decided to have the Show opened on October 20, and whilst it will be organised in the first place to last only one week, provision is being made for an extension if there is any demand—as would appear almost inevitable

FIELD PRODUCE SECTION.

The various sub-committees are hard at work examining the suggested plans for the sections and preparing their budgets, which means that by another monthit the preliminary spade-work will have been completed and the real preparation commenced. Of course, the staple crops of the Presidency will be given the first consideration and so there have been arranged three main sections to deal with each of those staples. The Field Produce Section will deal solely with cultivators' competitive crops; the research section will illustrate the various methods of investigations; whilst the third section, known as the Propaganda side, will demonstrate the latest and improved methods of cultivation. Regarding the marketing of crops, which at the present time constitutes one of the greatest problems of the farmer it has been decided to create a special feature under this last section under the care of Rao Bahadur Patil who has made such a study of this phase of agriculture.

A new section which has been introduced as the result of suggestions and investigations is that demonstrating the latest irrigation devices.

Very special study has been given to the Field Produce Section for which the sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted.

New sub-committees recently appointed include an Amusement and Catering Committee, a Rural Health Committee, and a Dairy Committee. A model dairy machinery plant is to be erected in working order, either by a private firm or by Government.

It has now been definitely decided not to include ponies in the Live Stock Section.

INDIAN STATES.

An interesting point which has been discussed by the General Committee is that of the Native States in the Presidency, especially those which do not come within the control of the Bombay Government. They are being asked to co-operate particularly by the sending of exhibits of any special agricultural produce for which the tract is notable; of exhibits of good specimens of cattle bred locally; and of exhibits of any special kind of improved implements peculiar to the State.

The various districts which have been approached throughout the Presidency have, it is gratifying to note, already taken most kindly to scheme, and reports have already been received from the Collectors of Kanara, Belgaum, and Broach outlining the arrangements which have been made for collecting funds and for giving wide publicity to the Show amongst the cultivators.

The present total of money is about Rs. 20,000 actually paid, although it is known that there are in addition goodly sums in the hands of district treasurers not yet remitted to headquarters. The latest list of contributors to the Fund is as follows:—

Mr. Bamanji A. Dalal Rs. 1,001; the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Rs. 300; Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodardas of Poona Rs. 101; Chief of Ichalkaranji Rs. 1,000; Chief of Kurandwad Senior Rs. 500; Sardar Mir Ahmedali Khan Rs. 25; Agricultural Association at Chandor Rs. 100; Chief of Miraj Senior Rs. 300; Mr. Manmohandas V. Sugandhi of Poona Rs. 100; the Thakor of Amod Rs. 500; Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao of Patankar Rs. 300; Treasury Officer, Thana Rs. 500; Merherban Kaikobad Dastur of Poona Rs. 100; Lt.-General Sir Harold Walker Rs. 200; Mr. Mambhai Hasanbhai (through Khan Saheb S. Jan Mohamed of Poona) Rs. 200; and Khan Saheb S. Jan Mohamed of Poona Rs. 500.

There is still time for further contributions, and an urgent appeal is being made to all who are in any way interested in the unique Show to send in their donations to the Treasurer, the Collector of Poona.

BENGAL INDEPENDENT COUNCILLORS MANIFESTO.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, M.L.C., Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, M.L.C., Shahid Suhrawardy M.L.C., Mr. A. C. Banerjee M.L.C and Dr Pramatha Nath Banerjee M.L.C. and six other prominent members of the Nationalist Party have issued manifesto announcing to electors their decision to abstain from Council work for the remainder of the life time of the Council unless their presence was demanded in the interest of the country in the terms of the resolution of the Congress or unless the electors chose to give them a clear mandate to the contrary.—A. P.

SANATANISTS TO PROTEST AGAINST MAHASABHA RESOLUTION.

DELHI, March 15.

The All-India Sanatan Dharm Conference re-assembled last night and unanimously adopted the resolution that in view of the unsatisfactory state of the management of certain *Jaths*, temples and religious places, it was imperative to form a body which, working from a headquarter and under the control of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, would undertake the reform and management of religious places standing in the need of such reform and take all necessary steps to achieve an end.

It is understood that the Select Committee of the All-India Sanatan Dharm Conference sat till late last night and decided to organize a meeting to protest against the way in which resolutions regarding untouchability and Shuddhi were carried through in yesterday's open session of the Hindu Mahasabha. The view of the Subjects Committee of Sanatan Dharm Sabha was that resolutions were carried unconstitutionally in the Hindu Mahasabha yesterday neglecting the protest of 26 Sanatanist delegates, who had sent an amendment to the President, Raja Narendranath. Further they thought the resolution ignored a previous unanimous resolution passed at Allahabad by the Hindu Mahasabha on the same subject.

The protest meeting will be held to-day. A. P.

BENGALI AND MUSLIMS.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

At a meeting of the Ulemas of Bengal and Assam an emphatic protest was recorded against the views expressed by Sir Abdur Rahim in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Jamiat-I-Ulema-I-Hind that Bengali should not be made the medium of instruction upto the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University.—A. P.

THE "BIG BROTHER'S" BURMA TOUR

BENGAL DETENUES INTERVIEWED

PRISONERS DEMAND COMFORTS

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires the following from Rangoon under date the 13th of March, 1926:—

I have completed my tour in Upper Burma and having waited for delivery of the original letter and memoranda of grievances for ten days, I am giving a purport of both from memory and from copious notes which I had taken down immediately after my return from jail. The I. G. P. had wired that letters etc., were sent for censorship and I would get them in due course.

Yesterday I met Major Tarapore who was very courteous and kind. I learnt that I should not expect them before another week or ten days. I am, therefore, obliged to give a purport of the letter in my own words keeping as near as possible to the original. The letter begins:

To,

Our countrymen,—

We have received affectionate messages from Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Goswami and others asking us to give up hunger strike. We also met Maulana Shaukat Ali and discussed all the affairs in three interviews.

In the public Press we have been reading debates in the Assembly and learnt that they desired us to terminate our hunger after some concessions. We also received wires from Mr. Sen Gupta, Dr. Das Gupta, Editor "Forward" and Sarat Chandra Bose to stop the strike. Leaders want us to give up the struggle and leave it to them to fight out for the country's cause till redress is achieved. We regret to differ from our leaders knowing full well that they cannot succeed in getting anything from the present Government. People outside do not realize what things are possible inside the jails. Whatsoever privileges the poor detenues and political prisoners have won were gained by their own sacrifices, and we have to be thankful to our freedom.

We informed Government on 16th February that we have resolved to lay down our lives if Government did not allow us liberty for religious observances. Even now we don't know whether Government will bear the cost of our Puja performances and Hindu holidays in future. They talk of religious freedom but are not prepared to pay the cost for the same. Naturally our meagre allowances cannot bear the burden and Government will gloat over it. We feel that in this case our friends had been carried away by their feelings. Their love for us has biassed their judgment. We feel their hearts should not triumph over heads and our suffering should not move our leaders from their stern duty to God and their country.

From the above reasons we have come to the conclusion that our leaders made a wrong decision. The policy of 'cease fire never pays, especially with a Government like the present one. A few lives lost for the cause of freedom could have made the life of the nation happier and richer. However, Maulana Shaukat Ali told us that we were soldiers and must obey the command of our leaders. We have, therefore, decided on the 15th day of our hunger-strike to break our fast, and thus transfer the burden of getting redress on their shoulders. We shall wait for a reasonable time and see if our leaders outside make Government take a reasonable view and satisfy our moderate and urgent demands. We have no hope from this Government so we should be free to act in our own deference if our leaders fail in their efforts. We shall begin the fight again with courage and faith and fight it out to a finish. A few lives lost in the struggle will make our countrymen realize our position easily. May God help us. "Vande Mataram."

This is signed by Messrs. Subash Chandra Bose, Mithra, Chakerverty, Gangoly, Ghose, Chatterjee, Bhomick and S. Chander Chakerverty. The Memoranda of grievances mentions 22 grievances, the more important being an annual allowance of Rs. 225. Clothings, beddings, etc., is inadequate. Re: personal allowance of Rupees 7 monthly for papers, magazines, toilet requisites, etc., is too low. While in Mandalay, detenues should be allowed to live outside the jail, but inside the Fort in a bungalow as was the case with Lala Lajpat Rai. While living inside the jail they should be allowed morning and evening walks under proper escort. If they have to be detained in Burma, they should be removed to a colder climate in summer. A regular monthly allowance for books, permission for doing carpentry etc., and "Forward", "Patrika" and other national papers should be allowed. The daily diet allowance must be raised. Musical instruments must be allowed at their own expense. All detenues in Burma should be put together. Allowance for the maintenance of a family establishment should be allowed to all detenues. Urgent innocent messages of relatives be allowed if passed by the Superintendent of the jail. Police censorship in Calcutta and correspondence should be made less irksome. Government should sanction the expenditure for the following ceremonies:—

(1) Durga Puja, (2) Saraswati Puja, (3) Holi Festival, (4) Kali Puja, (5) Rash Purnema, (6) Jhula Festival, etc. I have given some of the most important ones and the rest will be given when the censor sends me the original documents. The present building while airy and pleasant in the mild Burma winter must be very inconvenient in the hot months of Mandalay. There are no brick or wooden walls but only wooden lattice work. Both heat and glare must be terrible.

I met the I. G. P. and heard the Government side of the case also. In Captain

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 6.)

Smith and Major Tarapore they have lucikly sympathetic officials whose powers are limited. The Burman Government acts only as hostman and chowkidar. It is the Bengal Government who is responsible for this policy of petty meanness in money matters. Staggered at its defeat by the Bengal Swarajists it has locked up inside jails its successful political opponents. That itself was bad enough but to worry them over small petty expenditure is the height of unwisdom and petty persecution.

I would suggest Government gave me and Mohamed Ali a consolidated monthly allowance of Rs. 500 each. We were allowed to spend up to 125 rupees each on ourselves. We were free to receive all newspapers in India and parcels of books, food and fruits from friends and relations. Of course they passed through the hands of local censors. An adequate consolidated sum as monthly allowance for family and personal expenses should be passed for each detenue and they must be left to spend a portion of it on themselves and send the rest for the upkeep of their families. This would solve all the minor difficulties. I think Government is making a great mistake in keeping these detenues so long. They have no right to detain innocent ones without trial for an indefinite period. This ruins their health and makes the detenues more bitter and hard.

Detention for short critical periods may be pardoned or ignored; but indefinite detentions for longer periods cannot be tolerated. If Government thinks that they can break the peoples' spirit by such cruel wild treatment they are very much mistaken. I have gone through the mill myself and know what it means. If we can not succeed in making Government release these brothers of ours, I am afraid a tragedy may take place which will make any peace with India and England impossible. Knowing India thoroughly well I feel that their immediate release will help Government more. Then people of course would rejoice, otherwise a fresh bitter cry in the coming struggle will make Government position hideous in the eyes of the masses to whom a final appeal would be made and in whose hands the future of India lies.

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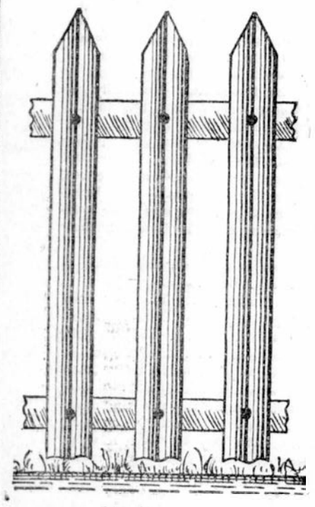

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DOCTOR'S CLAIMS

DEWAN OF A STATE AS DEFENDANT

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar.)

Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, ...Plaintiff.

vs.

Mansingji S. Jhala .....Defendant.

In this suit the plaintiff who is an M.D. of London, claimed a sum of Rs. 1,79,000 alleged to be due to him for professional services rendered to the defendant, the Diwan of Dharangadra State and the members of his family, to His Highness the Maharaja and his household and to the State officers from the year 1913 to 1921. His Lordship delivered judgment on Tuesday afternoon dismissnig the suit with cost.

The case for the plaintiff was that in the year 1913 the defendant entered into an agreement with him in the course of a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, whereby it was agreed that the plaintiff should attend as a medical practitioner on His Highness the Maharajah and his family and his attendants and the defendant and his family and other officers of the State whenever he was requested to do so. The defendant promised to pay and guaranteed payment to the plaintiff of his professional fees for services rendered to the Durbar. In pursuance of that agreement the plaintiff attended at Dharangadra, Poona, Bombay and other places on the defendant and the Maharajah from 1913-21 and the total sum became payable to him amounted to Rs. 2,58,650 out of which he received Rs. 80,000. His scale of fees for attendance outside Bombay was fixed at Rs. 750 per day. The plaintiff stated that he repeatedly requested the Maharajah and the defendant to pay up the balance, namely the amount of the suit, but they refused to do so.

The defendant stated that he was the Dewan of the State and also at present a member of the Regency Council of the Jaipur State. He denied that in the year 1913 or at any other time he entered into an agreement with the plaintiff as alleged by him but admitted that on several occasions the latter had rendered professional service to the Maharajah and his family, to the defendant and officers of the State. There was no agreement whatever between him and the plaintiff for any particular scale of fees and it was left to the pleasure of His Highness as to what remuneration should be paid to the plaintiff. The defendant contended that the doctor had been paid in full up to 11th September 1921 and alleged that he had nothing to do with the employment of the plaintiff beyond recommending him to the Durbar. He disputed the claim of the plaintiff that he was entitled to a sum of Rs. 2,58,650 and denied that there was any balance remaining due and payable to the plaintiff by the Maharajah or himself. As far as the defendant was aware the doctor was content with receiving in full the amounts paid by the Durbar from time to time for services rendered by him. The plaintiff recently got into pecuniary difficulties and requested His Highness to give him a loan of Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs and as it was refused he had filed the suit making a totally unjustifiable claim. The plaintiff further realising that no suit could be filed against the Maharajah invented the story of an alleged agreement between himself and the defendant who submitted that the former had no cause of action.

DEFENDANT'S DENIAL OF AN AGREEMENT.

His Lordship in the course of a lengthy judgment after setting out the facts and contentions of the parties discussed the evidence in detail observing that the plaintiff's case rested practically on his uncorroborated word. His evidence had not borne out the allegation as to the agreement of personal liability on the part of the defendant, on which the whole suit hinged. There was not a word in the evidence of Dr. Deshmukh as regards the guarantee alleged to have been given by the defendant. The plaintiff's evidence, remarked his Lordship, was only based on recollection of words exchanged at a dinner in the year 1921 at which Dr. Deshmukh was present. The latter had emphatically stated in Court that he did not hear of any such agreement of personal liability as was deposed to by the plaintiff. Moreover it was clear that the plaintiff or for the matter of that the Maharajah and the defendant had been shown to have mistakenly relied on their own memory even when they were most positive.

In regard to the conduct of the parties as disclosed by the documenatry evidence including the receipts of payments, his Lordship remarked that after all the plaintiff's case was that the defendant promised to keep an account of his fees at the rate of Rs. 750 a day. The plaintiff had never kept an account himself with the defendant, the Maharaja or the State. On the contrary he had passed receipts to the Maharajah in respect of payments made to him in full satisfaction or on account. Finally, His Lordship observed if that balance of over Rs. 1,50,000 was really due to him it was not clear why the plaintiff asked the defendant for a loan of Rs. 10,000. The Maharajah had stated before the Commissioner that the plaintiff asked for a loan of Rs. 3 to 5 lakhs. Though it was denied by the latter His Lordship thought there could be no doubt on the evidence that the plaintiff's request to the Maharajah in 1920 was in the form of a loan.

ASSURANCES NOT LEGALLY BINDING

His Lordship came to the conclusion that the documentary evidence placed before him was in its ordinary and natural sense in favour of the contention for the defendant denying personal liability on his part to pay the plaintiff on any fixed scale of fees. It might be that dazzling hopes and assurances had been held out to the plaintiff by the defendant of earning lakhs of rupees by rendering medical assistance in the State. But those hopes and assurances, his Lordship remarked, were not legal agreements or guarantees. Neither the defendant, nor the Maharajah had ever agreed to pay him the scale of fees which he now claimed. On the contrary he had for years accepted rates varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 from the defendant or the Maharajah without demur. His Lordship held that the plaintiff had failed to establish his claim and dismissed the suit with costs.

Dr. Khergammvala with Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co. appeared for the defendant.

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TESTIMONIAL: Dr. S. N. Garga, M. D. H. N. P. B. C. F. R. H. S. (London) Principal Hydropathic Institute, writes, on examination I found your Pills very efficacious for sexual weakness specially. I congratulate you on your precious invention.

KHOTI RYOTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ryots of Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts was held on the 5th instant in the compound of the *Indu Prakash* Press at Thakurdwar, Bombay. There was a crowded meeting of over two thousand people. In the absence of Mr. B. K. Dalvi, M.L.C., who had consented to preside but could not come owing to an unforeseen difficulty, Mr. B. S. Dande, Editor and Proprietor of "Shri Shivaji", a Maarathi Weekly, was proposed to the chair.

Some of the speakers from amongst the ryots described the harsh, unjust and high-handed manner in which they were treated by the khots and refuted the false rumours that were being spread against the ryots' movement.

The meeting recorded its firm belief that the grievances of the khoti ryots could never be adequately redressed unless the very khoti system was altogether abolished, and urged upon the Government the necessity of abolishing that system as early as possible, as it was anomalous, iniquitous and oppressive. Further it pointed out to the Government that justice had long been over-due to the ryots in that the Government had been reluctant to do its duty by them for the fear of causing discontent among a powerful and politically minded class.

The *veth* and other illegal exactions could not be effectively checked unless the Khots were deprived of the powers and privileges which were unscrupulously used by them against the ryots. And to guard against them measures were suggested some of which are that (a) The watering places and grazing grounds in each khoti village should be declared as belonging to the whole village and not to the khot who generally claims their ownership. (b) The sites of houses belonging to privileed occupants or permanent tenants should not be subject to the khot's control in any way. And in the case of yearly tenants the Government should acquire land in each khoti vilage for their housing and (c) No khot or no member of a khot family should be appointed as village police patel.

Many of the khots had, according to the meeting, started a special campaign of persecution against the ryots and were harrassing them in many ways. A resolution was, therefore, passed requesting Government to issue instructions to district, Taluka and other officers to attend carefully and promptly to the ryots' complaints of outrageous treatment.

EDUCATION FOR KUNBI CHILDREN.

One of the resolutions pointed out the fact that the kunbis in the Kolaba and the Ratnagiri dirtricts are extremely backward in education and that their efforts to advance in education meet with all sorts of discouragement and obstacles at the hands of the khots who are under the present system the absolute masters of the villages, and asks for special facilities to be provided for the education of the kunbi children.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

COLOUR BAR BILL.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 15.

India has been re-bluffed. Her representations, either direct or through their agents, here, have been shelved and thrown into the waste-paper basket. The Asiatic Bill has been re-drafted but it has tightened the screws left loose in the previous draft. Even when Lord Reading, the Viceroy, was preaching his sermon on the mount of patience and faith in the efforts of the Government of India before the Legislative Assembly, Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, had already introduced the Bill in the Parliament and got the Bill passed through its first reading in the presence of the Secretary of the Government of India Delegation, sitting in the Gallery, and clearly seeing the predominance of race hatred in the House of Assembly. The Bill passed the first reading by 81 votes to 10. The Minority consisted mostly of the Cape members including that sturdy fighter for the Indian cause, Mr. Morris Alexander. General Smuts and some prominent S. A. Party leaders abstained from voting. The debate on the second reading of this Asiatic or rather the Black Bill has been fixed for 22nd of the current month when it is expected that effusions against the Indians will be poured forth incessantly from the Government supporters backed up by the members from Natal.

THE DAY OF MOURNING AND PRAYER.

Meanwhile the South African Indian Congress has been alert and has been doing very good work to organise protest against this iniquitous measure and proclaimed the 23rd of February to be a day of humiliation and prayer. All Indian businesses will be closed through out the Union and mass meetings will express their sorrow and disappointment. All the representative bodied in the Union of South Africa have awakened to their sense of self-respect and have realised that they are face to face with a grave crisis. They are busy collecting funds and organising for the constitutional fight. An admirable propaganda is being carried on by them in the press and a new awakening has come among them. A band of disinterested European writers are also flooding the press in support of the Indian cause, thanks mainly to our friend Rev. C. F. Andrews.

THE BILL IN THE SENATE.

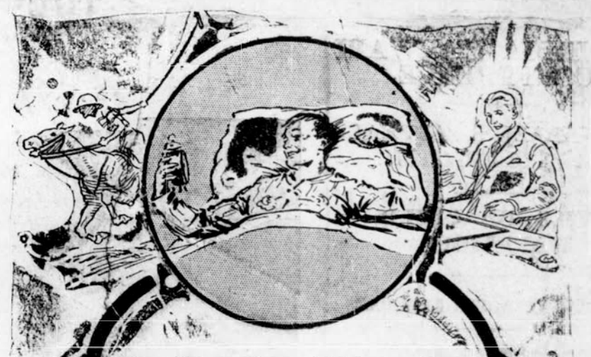
So the Government has legislated on colour and the Mines and Works Act popularly known as the Colour Bar Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Assembly and has gone to the senate. During the debate in the Assembly General Smuts who traced the history of South Africa from 1911 once more warned the Government as follows:—

"It is not only the natives who are making difficulties. Government has other troubles too. The Minister of the Interior has just given notice of a bill regarding Asiatics. We will deal with that when time comes, but there is no doubt that when the bill is passed then the trouble will begin. We know it is coming. The Asiatic Bill must lead to very grave troubles of administration. I knew in 1924 it was inevitable. It was even then impossible to avoid these troubles, but this Colour Bar Bill, which has been gratuitously produced here, is a firebrand flung into a haystack. . . . . If you go further this Government will meet difficulties of such a character that they will be sorry they did not accept this olive-branch."

In the same way, many prominent members of the country have protested against the Colour Bar Bill which some call a "pure political error". But the Government is adamant and is determined to put the Bill into the Statute Book. Nobody knows what attitude the Senate will take as there is the majority of S. A. P. members who oppose the Bill. If the Bill has been rejected this time by the Senate, it is as certain as anything that the Government will pass the measure by calling two Houses together according to the South African Constitution.

GRAVE SITUATION.

The "Sunday Times", the local weekly publishes a long communication which, it says, gives the purport of the negotiations going on between the Secretary for Colonies and the South African Government. It understands from an 'unimpeachable source' that the Imperial Government is urging that the Asiatic Bill be shelved until it can be considered by the Imperial Conference this year. But the Union Government, however, is not disposed to delay the passage of legislation and is resolved, even if this involves some break with the spirit of the Imperial Constitution, to rush the Bill through Parliament. It is felt that the Asiatic Bill will pass through the House of Assembly and the Senate and its provisions will become law on a date to be decided later. This creates a grave situation and only drastic action on the part of the Government of India and Imperial Government will be able to meet it. The Indians of South Africa are tired of the Government of India's advice of patience when the Damocles' sword has been hanging over their heads and their death-knell has been sounded.



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(1) Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli, Salem Dt., writes under date 17th June, 1925 :—"The Life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found everything correct."

(2) Mr. V. K. Kanthiah, Astrologer of Anuradapuram, Ceylon, writes in his letter 23-5-25 :—"I was greatly astonished to find your answers correct, to the questions I have asked you. I have also recommended you to all my friends."

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A HUMILIATING SURRENDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While it is now too early to reckon the value of the Swarajists' walk-out of the Assembly and Councils, it has enabled the country to understand the true inwardness of the Independents of the Assembly. The Indian Press has, as a whole, given the verdict that Mr. Jinnah went on his legs to the Delhi bureaucracy One or two statements in his speech clearly show where he and a Swarajist differs. One is that Mr. Jinnah will be satisfied if the statutory Royal Commission is appointed. He has thus thrown overboard the unanimous demand of the Assembly in September 1925. The second is his confession that he never took exception to the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919. On both these points the Swarajists hold different views. The Swarajists are not for the statutory Royal Commission and they take great objection to the preamble of the Government of India Act. It is thus clear that the difference between the Independents and the Swarajists is quite fundamental and there cannot be a coalition between them for the next elections. The debate on Mr. Jinnah's censure motion has clearly shown that there is very little difference between Liberals of the type of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Mr. Chintamani and others, and the Independents. Will it not, therefore, be good for the Independents to join the Liberals and thus make the next elections a fight between two parties instead of as it is now between many parties. It may be argued that but for the Swarajists' walk-out Mr. Jinnah would not have made such a humiliating surrender. Where it is a question of mentality, this argument does not hold good. It is most likely that before the next elections the Independent party and break up, some of them joining the Congress party and some others the advanced Liberals. Let us hope this will happen.—Yours.

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.
82|24, Miranda Building
Dadar March,

POONA JUDICIAL BUILDINGS.

(By FREE LANCE.)

The Hon. Mr. Rieu said in the Legislative Council as under: "It was generally admitted that one of the essentials of good judicial administrators was that the proceedings should be conducted in suitable premises. So far as Poona was concerned the local Bar had approached Government and represented that the accommodation in the new building did not go far enough."

That statement is not correct. The Poona Bar Association did not at all make any representation on the score of paucity of accommodation. Their grievance was first and foremost that they were not even consulted originally as regards plans that were drawn up for the new buildings. Finding that the arrangement provided for them was most inconvenient, the members approached the District Judge and he arranged a meeting with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division. On the day when the meeting was held it was arranged to admit only three of them although all the members of the Bar were invited and some of the members who had to go away felt it. Even out of the three who were asked to the conference two had to stand as no chairs were given to them. This is only to show with what respect the bureaucrats treat the legal fraternity. At that meeting the Superintending Engineer suggested some possible changes to minimise the inconveniences but it appears that the Government have turned down his suggestions.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you or some of your readers are good enough to let me know the names and addresses of those private money-lenders and bankers in India—specially of Bombay—in whose families the business of indigenous banking has been carried on for the past several generations and of those who are experts in Indian Banking.—Yours, etc.

L. C. JAIN.
Economics Department,
University of Allahabad.

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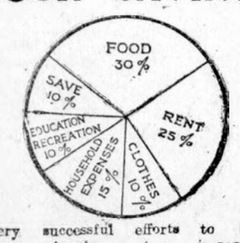
YOUR SAVINGS



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KARWAR LETTER.

A GHASTLY CRIME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, March 11.

Nearly two months' have passed since a case of what looks like a gruesome murder which occurred in the village of Kadvad (which is Old Karwar) but after some evidence was collected by the Police implicating a Christian of the same village, no more has been heard of the case for the last so many days. There appears to have been some trouble between the suspect and the deceased over a river-boat belonging to the former which the latter had one day removed from its mooring for his own use and could not return until after two days owing to a sudden storm. It appears, on his return the poor man was battered on the head and then half scorched in a fire of hay and one of his eyes was gorged out, and then the body was left huddled up in the same boat. In this ghastly condition it was found by a knot of passers-by, the sound of whose approach it was perhaps which frightened away the man or men who had taken the body to the river-side secretly to dispose of it there by burial or otherwise, but had to leave the work unfinished before inconvenient eyes would fall on him or them.

POLICE INACTIVITY.

The Police during investigation found a quantity of blood inside the dwelling of the suspect, and although it was alleged to be the blood of a diseased dog, it had to be sent up to the chemical analyser whose opinion was received the other day declaring the blood to be human. Still there is no further activity on the part of the Police whose strange silence and inactivity over the incident latterly has been a topic of popular comment none too favourable to the authorities concerned.

A BABY WEEK FOR N. KANARA.

Preparations are going on for a Baby Week in North Kanara. During the last week of last month Dr. Tilak came down with Dr. Kaikini from Bombay on a propaganda tour for the purpose and succeeded by their efforts in creating such an interest and enthusiasm in the object of their mission that a big Baby Week Committee representative of the whole of the district has been organised to push on the preparations and make the Week as real success.

GRIEVANCES OF BARODA SUBJECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Baroda administration is going from bad to worse, is now the considered opinion of every man in the street to-day. The loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad had fondly hoped that on his return to India, he would eradicate the evils that had crept in the administration of his State during his long and continued absence. It was on account of thie hope that they recently celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his rule. Instead of purifying the administration and granting further constitutional reforms to his subjects, which are long overdue, he has preferred to add insult to injury by ordering a new levy of house-tax and an enormous increase in Municipal taxes. Times without number his loyal subjects have protested against this new taxation but to no purpose! Their loud cries have been proved to be cries in the wilderness, for he has turned a deaf ear to them. His subjects have become helpless and know not what to do. Their representatives in the Municipal Corporation are also bewildered and know not what their rights are. No doubt that there is a thumping majority of the non-official members in the Baroda Municipal Corporation but what can it do without any real power? To give a semblance of democratic institution to this body, His Highness has placed them in a majority but without any real power. Their only duty is to advise and only to advise, as recent events have shown. And therefore, there is no wonder then, if these elected members are tired of their piteous lot. As a result out of 24 elected members 19 members have resigned their seats and the rest are thinking of following them in their footsteps. A mass meeting was held yesterday, when a vote of confidence in those members, who have resigned their seats, was passed. Speaker after speaker condemned the new increase and asked the Government to reconsider their position in the light of new debelopments. To-day a complete hartal is observed by all the merchants and consequently all the shops are closed.—Yours, etc.

V. P. N.

The second anniversary of the Punjab Zemindar League which was to have begun its session on Saturday at the Town Hall under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Shafi, had been postponed till Sunday morning owing to heavy rain.

The Bihar Governor presided at a public conference held on Saturday afternoon with a view to inaugurate a movement in Bihar and Orissa for combating Kala Azar, cholera and other epidemic diseases through operations and co-operative medical and health societies.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

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HINDI IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. G. K. Nariman complains about Hindi being "officially recognised." I wish he had made sure of his facts before making the question a peg on which to hang all sorts of observations and advice which may be quite just and helpful by themselves. The fact is that Hindi has been recognised not (as the "Times of India" suggested) as a classical or second language, but only as a vernacular for the S.L.C. or the lowest Examination of the University. Now Portuguese has been not only such a language for many years past, but a second language also for the last four. But how many in the Presidency do actually claim Portuguese as their mother-tongue? Then Pali has been for many years a second language in Bombay University. How many Buddhists are there in the Presidency? Did Mr. Nariman complain of 'introducing' superfluous and specifically Christian and Buddhist modes of speech" into the University curricula then? Does he do so now? Apparently no! Then why pick on Hindi? Then, is he sure that Hindi is "superfluous" and "a specifically Hindu mode of speech"? As to the second characterisation, I can cite the names of some *twenty* poets and poetesses of pre-British times who were Mussalmans and contributed greatly to Hindi literature in Nagari. There have been also Hindi men of letters belonging to quasi-Hindu faiths like Jainism and Sikhism. If Mr. Nariman will look up the Rev. Mr. F. E. Keay's History of Hindi Literature in the Heritage of India Series, he will find particulars regarding all these. The Muslim Hindi authors date from the earliest to the latest period of Hindi literature. And I know at least two living Muslim playwrights in Hindi whose plays on Hindu themes are performed by Hindu dramatic companies in Bombay. How then can Hindi be dismissed as "a specifically Hindu mode of speech"? As regards the charge of superfluity,—as was pointed out by the "Indian Social Reformer" on the strength of census statistics,—if Urdu can be not only a recognised vernacular but even an *official* language for purposes of the *Gazette* etc., in this non-Hindustani Presidency, then Hindi has at least as good a claim for equal treatment with Urdu. The Marwaris settled all over the Presidency and the Hindustanis of Upper Sind have been clamouring for years in their meetings for the removal of the handicap imposed on them of having to learn one of the local vernaculars, though Hindi, an important tongue, is their natural vernacular.

But truly speaking, Hindi and Urdu are *not* separate languages. I may say that they are to each other what Johnsonense and Morrisian (if I may coin a term for the English style represented by the poet Wm. Morris) are to each other. They are in the ultimate analysis but two literary styles of what is structurally and grammatically one and the same language, which is or ought to be named Hindustani. Johnsonese with the predominance in it of Latin and Greek loans, on the one hand, and 'Morrisian' abounding in survivals and revivals of Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic 'ghosts,' on the other, may aptly be compared to the Urdu and Hindi styles respectively of the Hindustani tongue.

Mr. Nariman talks of pitting Konkani etc. against Hindi. Surely Hindi and Konkani cannot be on the same footing. The one is a cultivated tongue of a vast area and influence, and the other a non-literary dialect. The talk of Pushtu and its speakers, the "annoying" Pathans, etc. reads clearly like an echo of the "Times of India." But I am really surprised that a person of Mr. Nariman's knowledge and broad sympathies should call languages like Gujarati and Marathi 'dialects'! That is, I must say, conceived in the vein of our superior bureaucrats of the Lyall and Sydenham type who are used to referring contemptuously to Indian languages with histories and literatures of their own as 'dialects'. You might speak of Konkani as a dialect, or call what is termed Parsi Gujarati a dialect, or call (if you like) even Punjabi a dialect; but to call Marathi or Gujarati a dialect is to put on the superior airs of old Sanskrit pandits or the whole-hogger classicists of Europe who used to look down upon "vernacular idioms" or "dialects" as they termed even French and Italian in those days!

Then Mr. Nariman wants our vernaculars to be cultivated, if at all, from the viewpoint of the philologist—and not as living and growing languages the spoken vernaculars of millions. That is really reaction ary. His advice might pass muster in the case of dying and decaying tongues like the Scottish Gaelic or Welsh or Manx in Britain—which are now more or less food for the antiquarian and the philologist! But to put Marathi, Gujarati etc., in the same category—what shall I call it? It seems Mr. Nariman's ideal is to see India turned into a vast Anglo-India or rather Indo-Anglia,—for what? For unity! As well might the Swiss with their three national tongues Germanise themselves, or the Belgians with their two Frenchify themselves, or the Boers Anglicise themselves—for the sake of unity! Why the very fact that in that letter of his Mr. Nariman with all his days and nights given to literary English is guilty of a clear misuse of a word in describing as a "bull" a supposed *blunder* that is no "bull" shows how impossible it is to unify India by Anglicising it. At best we might evolve a sort of 'Pidgin-English'! We could do no more that way.

As regards the ambition of some to see Hindi (or Hindustani) occupy the place of the pan-Indian tongue,—why will not Mr. G. K. N. be charitable enough to think that that 'political' idea is no more behind the University's recognition of it than the idea of re-imposition of Portuguese domination on the Western coast is behind that body's recognition of Portuguese, or the motive of re-establishment of Muslim-raj lies behind that of Urdu?

Personally, I have been converted on several considerations to the view that, given spelling reform, no language is half so worthy as English to occupy the place which English has already occupied as the medium of cultured intercourse thoughout India. But all the same I deprecate the attempts made in an alarmist fashion to represent Hindi as the countermove of Hindudom against Urdu, the so-called 'tongue of Islam in India'; for what has Bombay University's recognition of Hindi as a mere vernacular (alongside Urdu and Portuguese) to do with it.—Yours, etc.

S. D. NAIKARNI.

Karwar, March 11.

SUDHI CONFERENCE.

REMOVE WEAKNESS AND DOCILITY

DELHI, March 14.

The Sudhi Conference was opened this evening by Dr. Moonje of Nagpur.

Swami Shradhanand in inviting the President to open the session outlined the history of the Sudhi movement and said it was the duty of every Hindu to support it.

Dr. Moonje in the course of his presidential address said that the idea of Sudhi originally came from Devala Smritis which was written about the time when Muhammedans came to India. The present Sudhi movement came into existence soon after the Malabar tragedy when two or three thousand Hindus were forcibly converted to Islam. It was humiliating to note how they allowed Hindus en masse in villages after villages and in castes after castes to go out of the Hindu fold because of the proselytising influence of foreign missionaries. Brahmans who had always been leaders of thought did not show great foresight and instead of counteracting the mischief helped it by their apathy.

MEEKNESS DOES NOT PAY.

The Hindus must realise that meekness and docility did not pay and could not protect them from aggression from other religions. Therefore, they must go on fearlessly with their Sudhi and Sanghatham movements taking care always to see that they caused no offence and harm to others. Hindus must be prepared to take a broad view of the situation and overhaul their present social system. The reconverted people must be assimilated into our system of sociology. Hindus should assure the reconverted people by actual demonstration of protection in times of emergency.

Mr. C. Vijaraghavachariar of Salem in supporting the principles of the Sudhi movement said it was a defensive movement and not a luxury as people call it. He exhorted Hindus to awaken themselves and do their duty to Hinduism.

The Raja of Kanchi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya were among the supporters of the movement.

The Conference will meet again tomorrow when Swami Shradhanand will be the principal speaker.—A. P.

LEAGUE OR CLIQUE ?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

At the Sindh Madressa College, Sir Montagu Webb delivered an address on the League of Nations, and pleaded for the opening of the Karachi Branch of the League: for he contended, that only by "the world-wide support and success of the League, the civilization of the world, as it existed to-day, could be saved from decay and downfall". And what was the response from the Muslim students old and new? One after another they got up and said:—"We have no confidence in the League! We don't believe in it! Or in the honesty and goodwill of those who are running it"! And one of them went further and said that "it would be best, if Western Civilization, as they saw it today, did decline and pass away". And all these denunciations of the League evoked loud applause from all present. We cannot help saying! "Sabash Messrs. Abdur Rahaman (Bar-at-Law), Mahomad Khan, Alavi and Ghulam Ali Chagla! Sabash Muslim students"! We now ask openly:—

(1) Does Sir Montagu wish us to live in a Fool's Paradise?

(2) Has Karachi, has India, forgotten all his loyal and fervent appeals for War Loans and War gifts, all for a better world and a better India? Are all his assurances fulfilled? When? At Jallianwalla? Or in Smyrna? Or at Severes?

(3) What has the League of Nations done.

(a) Regarding the atrocities in Smyrna?

(b) Or the imposition of Zionist movement on Palestine?

(c) Or the bombing of undefended places in Iraq?

(d) Or the terrible holocaust at Damascus?

(e) Or the mock Independence and breach of promise in Egypt?

(f) Or the unholy War against the Riffs?

(g) Or the Mosul Dispute with the Turks?

(h) Or the most unjust and inhumane exploitation strangulation and prostration of India that is a Member of the League itself?

(i) What is the League going to do, about the threatened expulsion of Indians from a land, which they tilled and developed, and to which they invited the benign Britishers?

It is thus clear that the present League is merely a *Clique of Big Covetous Powers*, who under the mask of Civilization, Trusteeship, Mandatis and Protection are out for self-aggrandisement. Will Sir Montagu Webb answer these points fully?

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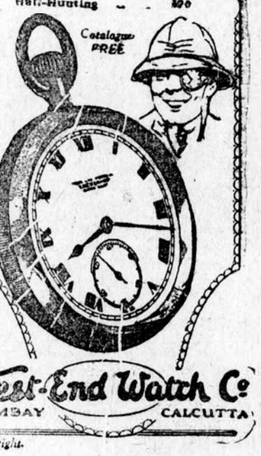

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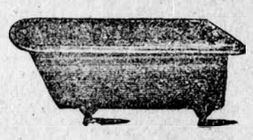

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